

The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

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Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19 Dec.	DEVANHA	MOREA*	8,151
26 "	RAZMAK	"	10,919
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	NARKUNDA	16,100
9 "	RAZMAK	"	16,227
16 "	RANCHI	MACEONIA*	16,650
23 "	RAZMAK	"	11,089
30 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847
13 "	RANPURA	"	15,585
20 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27 "	RAJPUTANA	"	15,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJAX	20,837
13 "	RAWALPINDI	"	18,100
20 "	RAZMAK	"	10,602
27 "	RANCHI	"	16,650
31 "	CHINA	"	7,552
3 April	NALDERAX	"	15,093
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
17 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 "	RANPURA	"	15,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
8 "	RAJPUTANA	"	15,100
15 "	RAZMAK	MACEONIA	11,089
22 "	RAWALPINDI	"	18,100
29 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

T. a. s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £20, £70, & £80.
2nd Saloon to London £24, £62, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	8,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA*	8,441
8th April.	MARGHA*	8,278
20th April.	DUMANA*	8,427
20th May.	WARFIELD*	8,000
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Dec.	DELTA	Straits, China, Japan.	
31st Dec.	MONGOLIA	Colombo with Japan.	
1926			
8th Jan.	MIRZAPORE*	China, Japan.	
19th Jan.	JAYPORE*	China & Japan.	
24th "	KASHMIR	Straits, China, Japan.	
31st "	connecting at Colombo with		
16th Feb.	CATHAY	Australia.	
24th "	NAGPORE*	China & Japan.	
31st "	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.	
16th Feb.	LAHORE*	China & Japan.	
2nd Apr.	MOOLTAN*	Colombo and Australia.	

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Dec.	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
21st "	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
23rd "	BARODA	Bussrah via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.	
23rd "	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.	
25th "	VASNA	Bussrah via Karachi.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bussrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.



N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONG-
KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5978	8th Dec.	19th Dec.
* Penang Maru	K. Torri	5214	19th Dec.	23rd Dec.
* Wakasa Maru	K. Torri	5083	17th Dec.	30th Dec.
* Sado Maru	T. Moroi	5888	26th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	"	4101	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
Morioka Maru	T. Moroi	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Toyouka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
* Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5815	19th Jan.	12th Feb.

* Proceeds to Karachi. Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Storage
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	150
Shanghai	630	354	240	180
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
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Incorporated in Holland.
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Fully paid up Capital F50,000,000 F2,656,682
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Medan Djocja Pontianak
Bandjermasin Kota Radja Solo
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Bandong Palembang Tjilatjap
Cheribon Padang Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore
Penang
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JAPAN:—Kobe.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

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E. P. HOOGENSTEIN,
Managing Agent.

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A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

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IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

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Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question, "How to provide my family after my death?" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure your life with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans, Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to—

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Secretaries.

Head Office,
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Mehmood Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and size.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rose-scented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) Muskati Halwa, (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halwa.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude. No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to get a C.P.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

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Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
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285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.
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Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

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AQUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHEHWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, which will be in force for 12 months, beginning on the 20th December, 1925, is now ready.

Copies of the complete Roll can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Cuckoo Bank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2/- per copy between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (B. T.) on SATURDAY; and 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on other days except on Sundays and Holidays. Copies of each separate ward Roll are also available at Rs. 8/- per copy.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,

Municipal Commissioner

for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th December, 1925.

C24674

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "WAKASA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th December, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bags of single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1926. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para on payment of Rs. 2/- (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on SATURDAY the 16th January, 26 and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA

Store-keeper
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,

D/- 10-12-1925.

24634

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2891 in respect of 160 shares Nos. 2735556/2735605, 2735831/2735890 and 4222512/4222561, standing in the name of David Sassoon Esq. Kiel and Share Certificate No. 4142 in respect of 60 shares Nos. 2850390/2850379 and 2857000/2857009, standing in the name of Ezekiel H. Inaas have been lost, misplaced or destroyed.

Whosoever is now in possession of the said papers is hereby requested to produce same to the Company at its Registered Office, E. D. Sassoon Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which date the Company will not entertain any claim in respect thereof and duplicates of the above missing documents will be issued in the names of the holders.

Bombay

R2315

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Christmas) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order,

J. G. RIDLAND,

Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th December, 1925.

24663

DACCA UNIVERSITY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a READERSHIP in Arabic and Islamic Studies to take effect from July, 1926, on a salary of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 p. m., according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials and the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 15 February, 1926. For full particulars of the appointment, apply to the Registrar.

24657

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI AHMED bin MAN-SAR A. MOTIWALLA, of Bombay, Mohomedan Inhabitant was the highest bidder and declared the Purchaser of the property, situate at Ripon Road and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written sold through Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers on the 5th instant under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1920, and under an Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 24th day of January, 1922, pursuant to the power of Sale reserved to the said Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co., under the aforesaid documents and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kishan Keshavji and Sons.

Any person or persons having any claim thereto either by way of Mortgage, charge, gift, lien, lease or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and any claims not so made within the aforesaid time shall be deemed to have been waived and will not be considered.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freeland land or ground now redeemed as per Collector's Certificate Nos. 84, 85 and 86 dated 23th October, 1909, with the messuages hereon situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2172 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 125, 126 and Collector's New Nos. 2/13630, D/13680, C/13631 and 13632, Old Survey Nos. 248, 249 and New Survey Nos. 3D/3561, 3CA/3561, 4B/3562, 2/3562 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3833 (2), 3834, 3837 (2) and Street Nos. 20A, 21, 24A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Ripon Road, on or towards the West by the boundary wall belonging to the property formerly of Ahmed Mahomed Moosari and now of R. G. Baldock, on or towards the North by a vacant piece of land 15 feet wide intended for private road and beyond it by the property of Ismailji Ibrahim Nagri and on or towards the South by the boundary wall belonging to the property of Abdul Razak bin Koortas and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagee.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1925.

RELE & CO.

Purchaser's Attorneys

24671

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2686 of 1924.
VELJI SHIVJI and another Plaintiffs,
vs.
THE EASTERN DYING BLEACHING AND HOSIERY CO., LTD. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of July 1925, the following moveable and immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house and factory standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chimbur Taluk, Saleette, Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and bearing Pot and Survey Nos. as follows:—

Pot. No.	Survey No.	Entry No.
3	237	2112
4	237	2113
15	239	2148
10	239	744 D
2	237	2111

and containing by admeasurement 18870 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Syed Mahomed Kadrani, on or towards the West by the property of Hussien Jumma, on or towards the North by Government land and on or towards the South by the Chimbur Road and which all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation and the possession of the Mortgagee Company.

LIST OF MACHINERY.

1. Steam Machine Engine of 18 H.P.
1. One Finishing Machine of 17 bowls and copper cylinders with Mangles complete.
1. One three bowl calendar machine complete.
1. One press hydraulic Big.
1. One Dunkey for press.
1. Thirty-two Jiggers 13 in order and 10 spare.
2. Two folding machine complete.
1. Boiling Kier.
1. One Boiler with Dunkey complete.
1. One Boiler of 80 lbs. pressure.
1. One Vertical Steam Engine for calendar.
1. One Horizontal Steam Engine for finishing.

1. One Vertical Steam Engine for folding. And all and singular the machinery, engines, erections, fixtures, erected fixed or being thereon and all other the machinery erected, fixed or placed or brought upon the said land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH AND GANATRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs (as named at No. 36, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay).

Dated this 24th day of November, 1925.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

24642

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HARISSCHANDRA JUGGONNATH GORGAOKER, of Bombay, Somnashi Kshatriya Pathare Hindu Inhabitant, a Retired Building Contractor and a Justice of the Peace, residing at Gamdevi, in the City of Bombay, deceased.

(1) KRISHNARAO HARISSCHANDRA GORGAOKER and (2) GAJANAN HARISSCHANDRA GORGAOKER, both of Bombay, Somnashi Kshatriya Pathare Hindu Inhabitants, the former an Attorney of this Honourable Court and the latter a Building Contractor, both residing at Gamdevi, in the City of Bombay, the Executors named in the Will of the above named deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.

Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of December, 1925.
Messrs. SARNIS GORGAOKER & SENJI

C24663

Petitioner's Attorneys

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2984 of 1925.
RAO SAEED MANAJI RAJUJI and (2) RAGHUNATH MANAJI both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kamathipura, without the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiffs.

vs.
Dr. NARHAR VISHNUNO DHAVLE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly residing at Chikalvady, without the Fort of Bombay and at present residing at Sita Bardi, Nagpur Defendant.

To, Dr. NARHAR VISHNU DHAVLE, the defendant abovesaid.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovesaid have filed his suit in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for recovery of sum of Rs. 2,072.11 together with interest on Rs. 2,000 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of October, 1925, till judgment, costs of the suit and further simple interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that the hearing of the suit for final disposal is fixed on the 12th day of January, 1926, at quarter past eleven (Standard Time) in the forenoon. And you are hereby required to take note that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1925.

RELE & CO.,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

24675

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2373 of 1925
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff.

vs.
ABDULLABHOY HUSSEINBOHY of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Raja Mansion, Katha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, Defendant.

Abdullabhoi Husseinbohy, The Defendant abovesaid.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovesaid has filed the above suit for an order for peaceful possession of the land and premises occupied by you; and for recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,266-10-3 for use and occupation from 15th June, 1925, to 16th November, 1925, both days inclusive and a further sum of Rs. 250 per month from 17th November, 1925, until possession is given by you to the Plaintiff and costs and that the hearing of the above suit is fixed on the 12th day of January, 1926, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in the forenoon when you are summoned to appear in the above Court with your Witnesses and documents of evidence in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Hon'ble Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are further requested to take Notice that in default of your appearance on the date above mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1925.

N. C. DALAL & CO.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys

C24667

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAMODAR VINAYAK PURANDHARE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension Tax tenure (since redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kanderadi Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 139, Old Survey No. 553, New Survey No. 7714, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 114, of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 885 and Street Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22 and admeasuring 255 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Laxman Bapuji, on or towards the West partly by the property of Gangubai, widow of Ramrao Bhagwantrao and partly by the property of Dias Domingos and on or towards the North by the property of Chitannath Mahadev and on or towards the South by Kandewadi Lane.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1925.

KHARAS & CO.

Purchaser's Attorneys

24670

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1947 of 1924.
KESHAYLAL POONJARAM and another Plaintiffs.

vs.
ABDUL KARIM HAJI JAFFER and another Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Chakla Street, formerly called 2nd. Koombarwada Street and to East side of Dhoib Lane, formerly called 1st Koombarwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's records and two hundred and forty-four square yards and five-ninths of another square yard according to the old title deed and bounded, on or towards the North by the property formerly and now belonging to Maneckji Nassarwanji Petit, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to Haji Habib but now to Haroon Adam and partly by the property formerly belonging to Fazar Mahomed but now to Juaab Sidik, on or towards the East by the Chakla Road and on or towards the West by Dhoib Lane and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 645 and 1282, New No. 6324, Old Survey No. 2/1017, 1015, 3/1015 and New Survey No. 2128 and Cadastral Survey No. 750 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 472, 728 (3) and Street Nos. 208, 10 and 17-21, Chakla Street and Dhoib Lane and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 14K, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Commissioner.

24649

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAMNABAI widow of Jannadas Goculdas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to my clients free from all incumbrances and claims the undermentioned property, situate at Kamathipura Bazaar Street, Passage No. 1, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim to or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, possession, lien, lease, trust, or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims if any and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Kamathipura Bazaar Street, Passage No. 1, together with buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 123 2/9 square yards assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 3287 and New No. 10129, Old Survey No. 2871, New Survey No. 5/6381, and Cadastral Survey No. 740, Byulla Division and standing in the Collector's Records in the name of Dhanraj Laddha and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 940-941, Street No. 8-10 and standing in the Municipal Records in the name of Goculdas Haridas Narsi surviving executor of the last Will of the late, Dhanraj Laddha and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Papa Dawal, on or towards the West by Open land belonging to Chinappa Krishnaji, on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by a common public passage, and on or towards the North by Kamathipura Bazaar Street, Passage No. 1.

Dated at Bombay this 16th day of December, 1925.

CHHOTALAL JEKISONDAS,

Purchaser, Vakil.

C24672

22-Ct. ROLLED WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. Very charming to look at and perfect time-keeper. Guaranteed for 5 years, Rs. 12-5.

18 Carat Rolled Gold Wrist Watch Rs. 7.

Write to—V. S. WATCH MADRAS.

Post Box 105

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1595 of 1925.
Re: NAVALSHANKER R. JHALA, of Bombay, Hindu deceased, traded until his death under the style and firm of N. Bua and Co., at 146, Meadows Street in Bombay: A Deceased Debtor.

EXPARTE: The SCIDENINDUSTRIE SUIVNIWIND ATKIEN GESALLSCHAFT;

Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the above named Navalshanker R. Jhala.

IT IS ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said deceased Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1925.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 16th day of December, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,

Chief Clerk.

24673

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SHRI KARUNESH LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS IN WORKING ORDER SITUATE AT TRIBHUVAN ROAD, SIR MANGALDAS WADY, GIRGAUM.

Pursuant to the order made in Suit No. 2878 of 1924 and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed therein (Karkare vs. Gogate) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day FRIDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned Lithographic Printing Press consisting of:—Ratcliffe machines; Winston and Ratcliffe Hand Presses; Hughes and Kimber Press; Payne's Hand Cutting Press, Stobling, Punching and varnishing machines; Copper plate Press; Two Induction Motor 10 H.P. each by A. Chambers and Macfarlane; stone grinding machine; a large lot of lithographic stones of different sizes, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MUS. JID STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Noorahomed Abdulla and others the executors of the estate of the late Haji Moosa Currim Mahomed, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the building materials lying thereon situate at Jackeria Musjid Street admeasuring 273 square yards assessed by Municipality formerly under No. 120 and now under B Ward No. 2670 and Street Nos. 457-450 and Cadastral Survey No. 1418, Mandvi Division and bounded on East by Sweepers passage on West by Jackeria Musjid Street on North by property of Haji Ibrahim Karim Mahomed and on South by property of the Purchaser.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR CLASSIFIED SHORT

(ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS)

ON and from 1st June,
1925 our charges for
Short Advertisements are as
under:-

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short
Advertisements are in-
serted in these columns
at the following rates:-

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and ad-
dress of the advertiser
is required, not neces-
sarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not
wish their names and ad-
dresses published will be
given a Box number.
The words: Apply Box
No.—Advertisement
Department, "Bombay
Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertise-
ments cannot be for-
warded, but can be ob-
tained at the office on
production of the vouch-
er.

Answers to advertise-
ments should be ad-
dressed as follows:-Box
Number—Advertisement
Department "Bombay
Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to
advertisements are des-
troyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English
and Urdu. Apply H. ABDUL
RAHIM, Bhenday Bazar, BOMBAY, 9.
R2317

WANTED—AGENTS Everywhere. Re-
muneration Rs. 50 plus expenses.
Enclose Anna Stamp. SWARAJYA, Delhi.
R2320

WANTED—Good MOTOR MECHANICS
and GARAGE SUPPLIES for Rajputana
State. Apply with certificates to Box
No. 1139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2322

WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for
the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle"
at Campore during the Congress. The
minimum deposit required is Rs. 25. Packets
will be despatched by Post or by Railway
Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on re-
ceipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and
further particulars to the MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle", 139, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT ASSISTANT WEAVING &
SIZING MASTER, worked in big
Bombay and up-country Mills requires SITU-
ATION as Weaving Master. 11 years' prac-
tical experience. Good references. Apply
Box No. 1134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chro-
nicle." B R2303

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—(1) Opposite General Post
Office, Fort Street, big and small
rooms for Offices, fitted with electric lights
and fans at reduced rents. (2) Flats for
residence at Tardeo Road in Byramji Jeejee-
bhoy's cart with upto date conveniences for
Parsis or non-Hindus and shops for hotel
and other purposes. Rent reduced. Apply
EXECUTORS of TRIBHOVANDAS VUR-
JEVANDAS, Humnum Street, Fort.
R2314

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH,
CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies
and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6.
Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-3 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

Phone 4243.

Up-to-date Boarding and
Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : BOMBAY

MATHERAN RAILWAY STATION HO-
TEL, charges from 16th December,
1925, to 2nd January, 1926. Top floor Rs.
6/8/0 and ground floor Rs. 4. From 3rd
January to March season, Rs. 5/12/0 and
Rs. 3/8/0 respectively per head per day.
Apply MANAGER. 24046

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

VICTORIA CIGAR FACTORY, Menga-
lay. Suppliers of best and cheapest
production in fine flavour.—Rate:—Special
1/10, flavoured Rs. 2/- Packing and
Postage charges extra. R2297

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of
the British Standard Specification
and is certified by Government Test
House, Alipore to be cement of a
high order and recommended for
all classes of work. All enquiries
and orders will have our best at-
tention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21293.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest
are invited from readers from
all parts of India for publication
in "The Chronicle." Preference
will be given to topical photo-
graphs on subjects of political,
general, engineering, scientific or
other interest. Accepted photo-
graphs will be paid for on pub-
lication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on respon-
sibility for the return of unac-
cepted photographs, but every
endeavour will be made to return
rejected photographs, accompani-
ed by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent
to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMI-
NATIONS.—TUITION given to can-
didates for these examinations, by British
Experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed.
Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay
Chronicle." R24391

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER
for a Motor Accessories and Petrol
Shop up to Rs. 5,000, running concern. Ap-
ply sharp to Box No. 1137, Advt. Dept.,
"Bombay Chronicle." R2310

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—About 25 acres of LAND in
one plot, best suited both for grapes
and garden crops and bungalows about 3
furlongs from Arts College, Nasik and Ma-
ratha Boarding, situated between Nasik
Jangapur Road and Anandvalli Weir Road,
having a well with ample water supply.
Please communicate to P. M. TADAY, Nasik.
R2233

SPORT.

CHAMLA'S COLOUR JUDGMENT IN
RACING. Simple yet definite me-
thod for selection. M. S. Rs. 15; and Lure
of Racing the Champion Tipster Rs. 3 from
Ganoo, 119, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon.
Three best flukes for the day Rs. 10. Time
Saturday morning 9 to 11 a.m. C/o Anant
Bros., Kirti Building, Fort. R2312

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR
CAR, 38 H.P., Six C. Magnet Dolego
Dynamo complete. Totally new. Specially
for High persons. Apply MORLIDHAR-
DAS, C/o Mangomal Jessasingh, 67,
Nagdevi Street. R2290

AUCTION SALES

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21235.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES 408 AME-
RICAN WARP.

On TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th
December, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by
Public Auction at the Trambhastha near
Hansuman Temple by order of Messrs. Shoor-
ji Vallabdas and Co., and on account and
at the risk of the Sweet Weaving Mills,
Limited:-

0005 Saop R 31, 263/72—10 cases each
200 lbs. 405 American Warp.
0005 Shoo Rs. 31, 283/88—6 cases each
packed in about 200 lbs. 405 American
Warp.

N.B.—The above Goods are lying in
Duty Paid Warehouse and the Samples are
on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE.

Rev. E. A. SUTTON, M.A., of Glasgow,
will deliver in the
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

FRIDAY, THE 18TH INST.
a lecture on
"SWEDENBORG'S DOCTRINE OF
ETERNAL LIFE."

When Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR, Barris-
ter-at-Law, has kindly consented to
preside, and will open proceedings
at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
All irrespective of creed or denomination,
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

NEXT WEEK

Indian Drama produced in Europe

FATAL DIAMOND AT GLOBE.

AMUSEMENTS



PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AWARNER BROS. CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.

JOHNNY HINES

IN

"Little Johnny Jones"

The Story of Tod Sloan the Famous
Jockey, Translated to the Screen.

THE GREATEST RACING DRAMA
OF THE SCREEN

PATHE PICTORIAL No. 16.

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME: 6. 8 & 10 P. M.

ONE MORE WEEK

At Public Request

ONE MORE WEEK

The Gorgeous film from Fairy-Tales.

Kamalatha

Produced by

KRISHNA FILMS CO.

will be screened at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,

Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

SUCCESS—ENORMOUS—SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT

MATINEES

WED, SAT & SUNDAYS 3 P. M.

Prof. PARASRAM'S

LION CIRCUS.

SEE—SPECIAL FEATURES—SEE

8 EDUCATED ELEPHANTS 8
AND

Dare Devil Jack's Leap for Life
Distance—35 feet—Distance
with Overland Car.

J. CARSON
Gen. Manager

KARMA AMRAK

European Clairvoyant and Dis-
ease Reader. Short Session in
Bombay. 1000 Herbs and Medi-
cines in Stock. Special Lessons
on Secret Power etc.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Two Questions for Rs. 5.
Four " " " Rs. 10

Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,

Room No. 250,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits,
complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete
Rs. 45/-
White office suit
Rs. 12/-
Office white trou-
sers Rs. 4/-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

5 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/11
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36
Rs. 96/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47
Rs. 96/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1938
Rs. 99/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55
Rs. 99/13.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due
1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1924
Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927
Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930
Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931
Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932
Rs. 105/2.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax
Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954
Rs. 102/6.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due
1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1939-46
Rs. 100/8.
Time of Market Quiet and dull.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 16.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 94 5/8
3/8 — 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 1922 3/4
— 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1920/47 2100 1/8
unchanged.
Conversion Loan 7 1/2 — 9/16 — 1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. 4100 3/8 ex
— 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent. 4104 1/2 — 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 54 1/2 — 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling
Loan) 66 1/8 — 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 1/8
— 1/8

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 45/6.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 48/6.
General Tone of Tallow Auction:—
Very slow demand.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper
Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English 8/4 57 8 0
Brass, English 1 57 8 0
Brass, English 1 58 0 0
Brass, English 1 58 0 0
Brass, English 1 58 0 0
Brass, English 1 58 0 0
German Brass 1 to 2 57 8 0

METALS.

London, Dec. 16.

English best Selected Copper 483 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. 459 1/4
Copper Braziers 275
Yellow Metal 69 3/4
Hard Spelter 32 3/4
Corrugated Sheets 416 5/8

London, Dec. 16.

TIN BLOCK 4275 1/4.

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, German 1 62 8 0
Copper, German 1 62 8 0
Copper, German 1 62 8 0
Copper, American 1 62 10 0
Copper, American 1 62 10 0
Copper, American 1 62 10 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 17.

S.S. Cape Ortelg McMaster Rangoon.
S.S. Homehold Baker Calcutta.
S.S. Wakasa Maru Teramoto Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

December 18.

S.S. Varela Baird Eschsch.
S.S. Falkenfels Metz Hamburg.

LOADING.

December 17.

Steamer Tanba Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Havildar for Rangoon.
Steamer Begum for Java.
Steamer Wakasa Maru for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, December 17.)

ALEXANDRIA DOCK.

1 Werdensfeld 3852 Karachi 30/12 L.
Edward
2 Devanah 4735 London 10/12 M. M. & Co.
4 M. S. Delhi 2606 Colombo 15/12 L. E.
Edwards.
5 Mirzapur 4135 China 31/12 M. M. & Co.
5 City of Doneder 4925 Calcutta 16/12
F. F. Campbell & Co.
6 Harker 3070 Karachi 16/12 E. D.
Sassoon & Co.
7 Falkenfels, 3852, N.F., 16/12, L. Ed-
wards.
9 Razmak 4937 Aden 26/2 M. M. & Co.
10 Khandalla 3702 Durban 23/12 M. M.
& Co.
11 Delta 4739 Japan 22/12 M. M. & Co.
11 City of Nagpur, 6259, L'pool, 12/12, E.
N. and Co.
13 M. But, 2745, Antwerp, 17/12, T. M. and
Co.
15 Tacoma Maru 3642 Japan 23/12 O. S.
Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmed, 1331, Bureh, 18/12 S. Haesam
and Co.
2 Nandio 3307 Karachi 15/12 I. T. & M.
I. S. N. Co.
3 Barala, 1899, P. Gulf, 16/12, M. M. and
Co.
4 Varela 1932 Basrah 18/12 M. M. & Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha.
Kaisha.
7 Jaladuta 2593 Tuticorin 18/12 Scindia
S. N. Co.
K Jalatorang 1464 N.F. N.F. Scindia S. N.
Co.
10 & 11 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan,
19/12, N. Y. K.
15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 23/12, M. M. and
Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gambhira 3196 N.F. N.F. M. M. & Co.
F Ogarda, 3938, Cal. 16/12 M. M. and
Co.
G Skuld 649 Bangkok 20/12 F. F. C. & Co.
K Jalatorang 1464 N.F., N.F. S. S. N. Co.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T. M. and
Co.

Japanese Copper Bars 62 0 0
Panchetka Joint 26 12 0
Copper, English Bars 41 8 0
Brass Bars 74 0 0
Panchetka 74 0 0
Lead Country 26 8 0
Koger Brass 42 1 1
" 1 1/2 1 1/2 2 62 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 2 62 8 0
American Copper 2 to 1 1/2 62 10 0
French Copper 3/4 to 2 62 6 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2 62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand No. 14 1/2 0 10 9
Do. No. 20 0 12 3
Currimbhay No. 12 1/2 0 11 0
Elphinstone No. 12 1/2 0 10 9
David No. 10 1/2 0 11 0
Shapurji No. 10 1/2 0 10 9
Trukandas No. 10 1/2 0 11 3
Settara No. 10 1/2 0 11 6
Shapurji No. 6 1/2 0 10 0
Light-House No. 40 1 1 3 9
Japan No. 42 2 1 5 6
Japan No. 20 0 14 3
Japan No. 32 1 1 6

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 16.

Karachi Barley:—Nominal.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Bombay, Dec. 17.

Yesterday's sharp rise in New York futures has been followed to-day by a moderate decline of 34 to 28 points. The market closed on hedge selling and long liquidation.

Messrs. Unirig and Vesugats' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Technical position of the market weaker."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool firm:—

"Although market may go lower, we have not changed our opinion."

Note:—On the 12th instant, our Liverpool cable advised buying gradually down."

In accordance with a moderate decline in New York futures the Marwar Bazar opened easier at Rs. 360 1/2, i.e. Rs. 5 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 362 1/2. Around this level Commission Houses, Exporters and Shroffs sold which caused the values to ease to Rs. 358 1/2, and the Bazar opened at Rs. 358 1/2, and declined to Rs. 355 1/2, on selling by Exporters and Commission Houses owing to Liverpool opening quotations being reported much lower than expected, and closed at Rs. 356 1/2.

Fine Omra January opened at Rs. 332 1/2, and improved to Rs. 334 1/2 on Bazar operators buying. On selling by a Japanese firm and Commission Houses the market gave way to Rs. 332 1/2, and closed at Rs. 332 1/2. Whilst Omra March opened at Rs. 335 1/2, and advanced to Rs. 336 1/2, on Commission Houses buying. On general selling the market eased to Rs. 333 1/2, and closed at Rs. 333 1/2. F. G. Broach January and March were quoted Rs. 286 1/2 and Rs. 250 1/2 respectively. Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a fairly good demand.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING

QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

	Bombay, Dec. 17.
Fully Good Broach April-May	356 1/2
Fully Good Broach Dec-Jan.	283 1/2
Fully Good Broach March	287 1/2
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	326
Fine Omra March	336 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 17.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab, Superfine	311, Fine 303, F. Good 293.
M. G. Omra No. 3, Superfine 358, Fine	341, F. Good 298.
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine	378, Fine 298, F. Good 258.
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine	370, Fine 360, F. Good 320.
M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 318, Fine 338,	F. Good 228, Good 318.
M. G. Mutha, Fine 210, F. Good 300,	Good 290.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Dec. 17.
Fully Good Broach April-May	359
Fully Good Broach Dec-Jan.	286
Fully Good Broach March	290
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	333
Fine Omra March	335

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 17.
Ready Jan	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	320
Bengal Fine M G	300
Bengal F.G.M.G.	290
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	300
Do—F G M G	290
Punjab-American M.G.	340/70
Wardha-Hing Fine M.G.	340/70
Nagpur Fine M.G.	330/60
Yestmal Fine M.G.	330/70
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/50
Dharmangon Fine M.G.	330/60
Amreathi Fine M.G.	320/40
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	320/40
Khandesh Fine M.G.	320/70
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....
Dharwar S.G.	360/70
Goanpina M.G.	330
Western M.G.	330
Western H.G.	.....
Miraj M.G.	370
Cambodia M.G.	410/20

RUBBER.

	London, Dec. 16.
Para Up River Fine, Spot:—	Jan/Feb. 50 1/2.
TONE:—Easier.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—	Dec. 47 1/2. Buyers.
TONE:—Flat lower, on outside realization; some bear selling, fair business.	
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Dec. 47 1/2. Paid	buyers.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	In full-pressed bale	Since 1st Sept.—	1st Sept.—
	yesterday	year	year
Khandesh	6,061	91,827	24,373
Central India	3,556	64,874	6,051
Bani and Nagar	3,624	35,591	14,529
Hydrabad-Gaonani	1,411	10,530	3,580
Berar	4,353	81,139	71,944
Central Provinces	5,124	36,181	38,078
Total Omras	25,129	3,20,064	1,38,824

	1st Sept.—	1st Sept.—
	year	year
Diploma	3,737	48,784
N.W. Provinces	2,441	1,02,460
Rajputana	1,534	22,136
Sind-Punjab	3,144	54,895
Coosha	106	12,040
Western-Northern	1,157	5,988
Cocanada	1,469	803
Unnervally and	100	4,441
Cambodia	1,084	4,224
Famine	1,188	4,224
American	1,188	4,224
Egyptian and	25,965	19,856
Omra, Burma &	352	3,498
other sorts	36,031	6,02,678
Total	36,031	6,02,678

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	In full-pressed bale	1st Sept.—	1st Sept.—
	yesterday	year	year
Europe	2,086	98,249	53,913
Japan & China	14,300	1,82,045	1,94,173
Coast Ports	6,477	6,737	6,737
Upcountry by Rail	3,274	6,791	6,791
Altogether in hand	25,360	11,656	11,656
Total	16,386	3,16,125	2,75,750

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th December, 1925.

	Cotton	Bales.
Wheat	36,081	8,014
Linseed	676	176
Rape, etc.	2,440	298
Gingellyseed	20,797	5,402
Groundnuts	35,440	3,518
Castorseed	20,211	2,227
Mustardseed	2,227	728
Gram	4,386	3,106
Juar	.....	.....
Maize	.....	.....
Barley	.....	.....
Bajri	.....	.....
Coal	.....	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool: 7,000

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200

Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.

Mid. American Spot:—

Universal Standard 10.01. Fair demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellariadis 17.80d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

	January	March	May
January	18.80	19.02	18.78
March	18.80	18.84	18.60
May	18.80	18.84	18.60
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	18.74	18.49	18.49

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

London, Dec. 16.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months. To-day's Prices.

January 9.82 plus .08

March 9.83 .. .06

May 9.87 .. .07

July 9.88 .. .08

October 9.87 .. .07

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January 9.82 .. .06

March 9.87 .. .08

May 9.60 .. .13

July 9.58 .. .13

October 9.45 .. .10

December 9.40 .. .08

Egyptians:—

March 16.35 plus .03

January 15.75 .. .42

March 15.70 .. .44

May 15.80 .. .39

Egyptian Cotton—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

December 16.42 .. .21

January 16.37 .. .21

February 16.14 .. .18

March 16.14 .. .18

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
	16.14	16.19	16.20	16.27	16.32	16.48	16.73	16.60
	—13	—18	—17	—15	—19	—19	—19	—27

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—

December 9.64 .. .09

January 9.66 .. .08

February 9.65 .. .05

March 9.68 .. .08

April 9.73 .. .07

May 9.71 .. .04

June 9.71 .. .04

July 9.64 .. .05

August 9.61 .. .05

September 9.55 .. .05

October 9.50 .. .05

November 9.48 .. .05

December 9.48 .. .05

Tone:—Easier.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

London, Dec. 16.

SCINDE "Good" 7.10

"Fully Good" 7.50

"Fine" 7.90

BENGAL "Good" 7.60

"Fully Good" 8.00

"Fine" 8.30

BROACH "Good" 8.30

"Fully Good" 8.70

"Fine" 9.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 16.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 66,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain 32,000

Day's Exports to Continent 22,000

Futures at New York:—

January 18.64 .. .34

March 18.86 .. .34

May 18.60 .. .34

July 18.34 .. .28

Spot Cotton at New York 19.45 .. .35

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.85 .. .31

Futures at New Orleans:—

January 13.50 .. .31

March 18.29 .. .07

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17 1/16

Demand Bills 4.84.62

Silver:—Foreign mined 68 1/4

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 16.

Futures at New York:—

Months. To-day's Prices.

January 18.64 .. .34

March 18.86 .. .34

May 18.60 .. .34

July 18.34 .. .28

London, Dec. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

Liverpool:—

Months. To-day's Prices.

January 9.66 .. .08

March 9.69 .. .08

May 9.73 .. .07

July 9.71 plus .01

WHEAT.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2lbs.---

Dec/Jan. 58/6. Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs.---

Jan/Feb. 60. Value.

TONE:—Dull and easier on better Argentine estimates.

Australian:—

Dec/Jan. 51/6. Sellers.

TONE:—Weak and lower, more offering.

SEEDS.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

Dec/Jan. 217 5/8. Sellers.

Jan/Feb. 217 3/16. Paid Sellers.

December 218 1/4. London paid.

TONE:—Weak and lower on estimate higher than expected. Quiet trade at a considerably less rate, closed weaker.

Cottonseed Bombay:—

New Crop 28. Buyers steady.

Castorseed Bombay:—

Dec/Jan. 219 3/8. Sellers firm but quiet.

Linseed Bombay:—

Dec/Jan. 221 3/8. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Persepolis. Usual Bold, per ton:—

D/J. 220 5/8. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton:—

D/J. 220 1/4. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—

Nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton:—

D/J. 220 1/4. Nominal.

TONE of Rapeseed:—Slow.

Yellow Cawnpore D/J. 223 1/4. Sellers.

London, Dec. 16.

Himely estimates the Cuban Sugar Crop at 5,292,714 tons.

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture forecast grain crop yield:—

Wheat 5,845,000 tons

Linseed 1,900,000 tons

LINSEED.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

April/May 219 1/8. Sellers.

TONE:—Market was easier on increased on Argentine Crop estimate. Closed at 220 1/2 D/J. Sellers.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net:—

December 34/3. Sellers.

CONTEMPTIBLE AND DISGRACEFUL

ASSAULT ON WOMAN.

EUROPEAN GETS 1 DAY S. I. & FINED RS. 100.

How the chivalrous behaviour of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, son of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Baronet, was responsible for bringing a European to book for his "ungentlemanly" and "contemptible" conduct in kicking a Hindu woman was told in the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday. The accused in the case was P. Short, Manager of Queen's Mansion Hotel, while the complainant was Dhandibai, a Hindu woman earning her livelihood as a tiffin-box-carrier.

Mr. Mathelone, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant while the accused was undefended. Dhandibai, the complainant, deposed that on the afternoon of November 18, she had placed her basket at the entrance of the Hotel; when Short, the accused, came there and abused her. He then kicked her on the chest. Mr. Petit who was coming out of the Hotel noticed the accused kicking her and remonstrated with him, for his behaviour. Dhandibai showed the marks on her chest where she had applied plaster.

Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, Bar-at-Law, in his evidence stated on the afternoon in question he had been to the Queen's Mansion Hotel to see a friend. As he was coming out of the Hotel through the corridor leading to the main entrance, he saw the accused kicking the woman. "I was thunder-struck to see the accused give the woman a thundering kick on her chest."

Cross-examined by the accused Mr. Petit denied that he came on the spot long after the incident.

Accused: "What did you say when I told you I had not kicked her?"

Mr. Petit: "I called you a liar and a damned swine."

Accused: "What else?"

Mr. Petit: "That I would break your head."

Accused: "Yes, you said you would smash my head."

Mr. Petit: "Certainly, when I see you kick a woman in the chest."

Shudaji Jiram, a peon in the Port Trust corroborated the prosecution story.

Charged with assault the accused pleaded not guilty. He said that when he was returning to the Hotel at about 1:30 p.m. he saw a huge basket in the way. He blamed the "littman" for allowing the woman to keep the basket and kicked the basket with his foot. Thereupon the woman proceeded to lift up the basket. The accused was on the top of the stairs while the woman was at the foot of the stairs. Mr. Petit then came on the scene and accused him (Short) of having kicked the woman. The accused denied the allegations of Mr. Petit, but he repeated them once again. Upon this Mr. Petit called him a liar and said that he would like to smash his head.

At this stage the accused turning to Mr. Petit, who was standing near him in the Court, said: "I very much doubt whether you can do it. I will like to deal with you anytime outside."

Continuing his statement the accused said that he went upstairs to avoid a breach of peace and it was his clerk what had happened. He then saw Mr. Petit collecting witnesses from amongst the crowd that had gathered there.

In his defence, the accused contended that it was physically impossible for him to kick the woman across the street which was a yard and a half in diameter. He had no grudge against the complainant. In fact attempts were made to compound the case but he wished to get justice at his Worship's hand, knowing as he did that he was innocent.

His Worship in sentencing the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, observed that he was not prepared to accept the accused's statement, for if he had kicked the basket and not the woman there was no reason why Mr. Petit should depose what he had deposed in the Court. There was no ill-will between the accused and Mr. Petit. His Worship had no reason to disbelieve the evidence of any of the witnesses. His Worship expressed strong displeasure at the conduct of the accused which was to say the least, ungentlemanly. "Such a conduct might justify the wrath shown by Mr. Petit, though I do not approve of the words used by him. The accused is an educated man and he ought to have known that nothing can be more contemptible and disgraceful than kicking a woman and to mark my displeasure, I sentence the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100." The whole of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant woman.

Mr. Mathelone's counsel for the complainant, pointed out to the Court that the accused had, before this, been hauled up in the Court, and looking to the fact that he

had been using provocative language in the Court, he would like to prevent him committing any breach of peace. The Magistrate: "Well I think the sentence would be a sufficient lesson for the accused."

FOUR SUSPECTED PUNJABIS UNDER POLICE CUSTODY

Deputy Inspector Malpas put up four Punjabis Fazal Shah Mahomed Shah, Ab Julla Abdul Majid, Azim Ahmed Khan, and Jamin Husein before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate and applied for remand.

The accused have been arrested on suspicion in connection with the incident at Kennedy Sea Face on the night of Sunday last when a Bengali student was robbed of his purse and received some stab wounds. As police inquiries are still incomplete, His Worship remanded the accused in police custody.

ALLEGED DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Inspector Baker of the Pydhonie Police Station appeared before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the case in which Mr. E. Jacob, a pleader and four others have been charged with disposing of stolen property consisting of typewriters, electric fans, etc., and applied that the different cases against be tried by a single Magistrate to avoid unnecessary inconvenience being caused to the witnesses, the police and the accused. The property had been recovered from different parts of the city and was heard in different courts, but to avoid the inconvenience to the parties he requested His Worship to direct the cases to be heard by a single Magistrate.

His Worship granted the application and directed to try the cases himself.

A WORKSHOP TRAGEDY

On Wednesday, information was received at the Nagpada Police Station that the dead body of a Hindu was lying in a workshop situated between Lamington Road and Belasia Road. The police repaired to the scene and found the body lying on a wooden plank bleeding from the nose with several injuries on the head. The deceased was subsequently identified as that of Bua, a workman employed in the same workshop. An iron mallet and three heavy hammers were also found near the body smothered with blood. It appeared the deceased slept the previous night with one Kisan who has since disappeared.

A post mortem examination by the Police Surgeon showed that the deceased had a depressed fracture on the left side and the left ear was cut off. Death was due to the fracture of the skull. The depression on the left side of the skull coincided with the iron mallet found near the deceased. The Coroner held an inquest and adjourned further hearing as the suspect Kisan is still at large.

CONVICTED OF PICK-POCKETING.

Sergeant Goosch put up Noor Mahomed Syed Mahomed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate for the theft of a purse belonging to Ronald L. Champ. The complainant was alighting from a tram-car on Tuesday evening near Borli Bunder, when the accused was alleged to have picked the purse from his pocket. The accused was convicted, but sentence was deferred to know the accused's antecedents.

FINED FOR INFRINGING MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

Mr. N. D. Dadysett was fined Rs. 20 by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the infringement of the Motor Vehicles Act in that he allowed his motor-car to be driven with electric head lamps with glasses not sufficiently ground or painted.

Inspector Leech, who prosecuted said that he said Mr. Dadysett's car on November 26 near the Automobile Co., Queen's Road with head-lamps, the lower halves of which were not shaded. It was about 6-15 p.m.

It was contended on behalf of the accused by Mr. P. S. Patak that the rule which the accused was alleged to have infringed was "ultra vires" inasmuch as it was framed by the Commissioner of Police who had no power to do so. The Act empowered the Local Government to make rules for the regulation and use of lights and the Government had no right to delegate its powers to the Commissioner of Police.

His Worship said that the question had been decided by the High Court and that the Local Government could delegate its powers to one of its officers.

The accused admitted that the head lamps of the car were electric ones but maintained that they were not dazzling. The reflector was old and rusty while the battery was weak. In addition to that the upper half of the glasses were painted blue.

His Worship held the charge proved and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, the conviction to be endorsed on the licence.

"AT HOME" AT BOMBAY BAR SYMPOSIUM.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate General of Bombay, has issued invitations for this (Friday) afternoon to members of the Bench and the Bar to meet the Right Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C., one of the most eminent leaders of the English Bar, who is due in Bombay this morning by the English mail.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL SUSPENSION OF SHAREBROKER.

INTERIM INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BOARD.

Mr. Ratanchand Khimchand Motishaw, a member of the Shares and Stock Brokers' Association having been suspended from Thursday the 17th instant by the Managing Committee of the Association for alleged non-obedience to a particular resolution of the Committee, Mr. Motishaw has filed a suit against Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff, Rajendra Sonnarayan, A. B. Kanga and other members of the Committee praying that the latter be restrained by an order and injunction of the Court from acting upon the resolution of suspension and from stopping him from doing his business at the Stock Exchange.

In this connection, Mr. Colman appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court yesterday afternoon and applied for a rule to be issued against the defendants to show cause why such an injunction should not be issued against them. Counsel also applied for an interim injunction.

His Lordship accordingly issued a rule and an interim injunction against the respondents.

PROSECUTION FAILS.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Abdulolakh Gakher, Khan, Indian Chief Store-keeper of the Medium Repair Shop of the M. T. Colaba, stood charged with theft as a servant of properly belonging to Government and Sukia Namdhar, Gillhakhani Nabibux and Abdullah Kader Juman were charged with aiding and abetting accused No. 1.

The stolen property consisted mainly of motor tyres and tubes and accessories lying in garages belonging to R. A. S. C. Colaba. Accused No. 1 was the Indian Chief Store-keeper. No. 2 was the owner of the motor lorry in which the property was alleged to have been removed. No. 3 the lorry driver while No. 4 was a tailor having his shop in Colaba. Part of the property was recovered from the godown of Haji Abdullah and part from the house of Sukinabai.

Accused No. 4 had already been charged for want of sufficient evidence to frame the charge against him. In acquitting the other accused, His Worship observed that the prosecution evidence raised a good deal of suspicion against accused No. 1 and a little against accused No. 2. But there was a reasonable doubt in his mind, the benefit of which must be given to the accused. He, therefore, ordered them to be acquitted.

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. Nabibulla for No. 2, Mr. Jaman for No. 3 while Mr. Munshi, Bar-at-Law appeared for accused No. 4.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

Calcutta, Dec. 17. Jute in sympathy with a quieter session market ruled somewhat easier. Coals were steady and unchanged. Cottons remained firm and unchanged. Teas were steady with only moderate business passing in.

Miscellaneous: The enquiry for sugar shares continued while Kumardubi showed small rise. Government securities were steady. Cottons: Dunbar 196, Kesoram 5, Jute: Clive 35 1/2, Gourepore 67 3/8, Howrah 37 1/2, Standard 387, S. L. Coals Deoli 20 1/2, Singaran A. 3, Singaran B. 4 1/2.

Miscellaneous: Kumardubi Engineering Ord. 2 1/2, Burma Finance and Mining 5 1/2, Pimp Ltd. 18 1/8.

Sugar: Carew and Co. 61, Ryan Sugar 7 1/4.

Tea: Hasimara 41 1/8, New Parupari 12 1/4, Fustabing 7 1/4, Sonai River 35 1/2, Soper 24 1/4, Rubber Ayer Panas 17 1/2, S. L., Madras Rubber 22 1/2.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling and six and five thirty seconds and Demand Bills were one shilling and six and three sixteenth pence. Imperial Bank rate for demand bills remained unchanged at six per cent.—A. P.

ADMIRALTY'S COUNTER-PROPAGANDA

LONDON, Dec. 16. Portsmouth.—In the naval port orders, the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, states that the Admiralty's attention has been called to the distribution of pamphlets circulated widely in his Majesty's ships and naval barracks in the home waters. The Admiralty, therefore, has directed that a statement shall be read to all ships' companies and placed on the notice boards of all his Majesty's ships and establishments showing that there is no foundation for the allegations contained in the leaflets and pointing out that the welfare of the lowerdeck, but aim at discontent for facilitating the introduction, by revolutionary violence, of form of Government similar to Russia's—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR IN BOMBAY.

H. H. Shri Vijayderji the Maharaja of Dharampur who left in May last for an extensive tour in the east returned to Bombay by a.s. "Wakasa Maru" on Thursday morning. His Highness visited China, Japan, Siam, etc., in the course of his tour with a view to gaining knowledge of the world as well as enjoying a sea trip for health. At the Alexandra Dock, His Highness was accorded a hearty welcome by his State subjects, and profusely garlanded. He will leave Bombay for his State this morning.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

B. C. RATE—Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8. Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32. Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16. Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 1/2-15/32. Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16. Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 950. Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 1015. Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 1000.

JAPAN—Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 119 1/2. Bank's buying 60 d/st D. P. Rs. 115 1/2.

HONGKONG—Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

SHANGHAI—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—London—New York Dd. 4.85. London—Paris Frcs. 132.85. London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.12. London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00. London—Rome Liras 120.00. London—Berlin Marks 28.35.

TOKE OF EXCHANGE—Exchange Market was quiet—steady.

London, Dec. 16. Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16. Steady.

Bar Gold 244.10 3/4. Downward tendency.

Bar Silver 31 9/16. Quiet.

London, Dec. 16. Rentes 3 per cent. 46 Ex.

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 9/16.

Closing TONE of Silver: Quiet.

Interest day to day loans 4 3/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 3rd instant.

Sovereigns for export to Argentina 230,000.

Sovereigns for export to India 225,000.

Sovereigns for export to Straits Settlements 214,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Market Rate 1/6 5/32.

Bank Demand 1/6 3/16.

Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 7/16.

American Dollars 2 1/4.

Hongkong Dollars 159.

Shanghai 208.

Japan 119 3/8.

Singapore 159 1/2.

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTS—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 16.

Stockholm 18 1/2.

Oslo 22 3/8.

Amsterdam 12 1/2.

Switzerland 20 1/2.

London, Dec. 16.

Exchange on London in Paris 132.70.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.38 1/2.

Exchange on London in Italy 130.27.

London, Dec. 16.

Exchange Belgium 106.05.

Do—Athens 89.50.

London, Dec. 16.

Belgium 106.95.

Athens 89.50.

London, Dec. 16.

Demand Bills 4.84.62.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 16.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/8.

Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/8.

Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.

Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.

Rentes 5 per cent. 13 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

3 months 4 7/8 per cent.

6 months 4 15/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 3 per cent.

Money Call 1 month 3 1/4 per cent.

Money Call 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.

Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Money Market—Steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Sovereigns Ready 134.9.

Sovereigns Forward 135.0.

National Bank Bar Gold 21.6.6.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21.5.3.

Bar gold forward, Rs. 21.5.3.

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21.4.0.

Bar Silver ready, Rs. 71.6.0.

Bar Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 71.4.0.

Bar Silver 2nd Settlement, Rs. 71.1.0.

London, Dec. 16.

Bar gold ready, sh. 84.10 1/2.

Bar gold ready, d. 31.9.

Silver forward, d. 31.9.

TONE OF SILVER—Dull: India sold forward. Market has rather a declining tendency. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8. Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32. Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16. Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 1/2-15/32. Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16. Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 950. Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 1015. Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 1000.

JAPAN—Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 119 1/2. Bank's buying 60 d/st D. P. Rs. 115 1/2.

HONGKONG—Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

SHANGHAI—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—London—New York Dd. 4.85. London—Paris Frcs. 132.85. London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.12. London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00. London—Rome Liras 120.00. London—Berlin Marks 28.35.

TOKE OF EXCHANGE—Exchange Market was quiet—steady.

London, Dec. 16. Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16. Steady.

Bar Gold 244.10 3/4. Downward tendency.

Bar Silver 31 9/16. Quiet.

London, Dec. 16. Rentes 3 per cent. 46 Ex.

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 9/16.

Closing TONE of Silver: Quiet.

Interest day to day loans 4 3/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 3rd instant.

Sovereigns for export to Argentina 230,000.

Sovereigns for export to India 225,000.

Sovereigns for export to Straits Settlements 214,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Market Rate 1/6 5/32.

Bank Demand 1/6 3/16.

Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 7/16.

American Dollars 2 1/4.

Hongkong Dollars 159.

Shanghai 208.

Japan 119 3/8.

Singapore 159 1/2.

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTS—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 16.

Stockholm 18 1/2.

Oslo 22 3/8.

Amsterdam 12 1/2.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1925.

OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE.

In the course of an interview with Reuter Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that of the three things which made the present session of the League of Nations memorable one was "the Mosul settlement which Britain had accepted and welcomed, though he was at present unaware of the entire terms of the decision." This declaration, was made before the Council of the League announced its "definitive decision" about Mosul. How was it that Sir Austen knew beforehand what the decision of the Council would be? The explanation is not difficult to seek. The decision was reached long before the Council met—in fact, it was reached even before the Mosul Commission was appointed and before it recommended not merely that Mosul should be awarded to Iraq but also that the British mandate over the latter should be extended for a period of twenty-five years. Britain coveted the oil of Mosul and she did not wish to relax her strangle-hold on Iraq. And what Britain was determined to have, the League, her creature, and the creature of her powerful Allies, could not refuse. The stage was being carefully prepared for the last few weeks for this formal endorsement by the League of the decision which Britain herself had formed—a decision which is an outrage on justice and which will justify the Turks recalling Napoleon's words *perfidie Albion*.

As soon as the Council session began, all the propagandist agencies were set to work proclaiming to the world the lie that the Turks were taking up an attitude of unreasonable obstinacy. To damn the Turkish case further the atrocious report about alleged excesses of the Turks—reports based on concocted and one-sided versions—was requisitioned into service. All this time the world was kept completely in the dark about the earnest and persistent efforts the Turks were making to secure the settlement of the dispute on the basis of honourable compromise. The Council seeks to throw dust in the eyes of the world by saying that "at every stage of the proceedings" it enabled both parties to make suggestions and proposals that could be used as a basis for mediation and agreement. This declaration is intended to create an impression that it was all along the obduracy of Turkey that prevented a settlement (despite mediation by the League. So utterly misleading was such a declaration that Ismet Pasha had publicly to state in the Ankara Assembly that "no serious offer of mediation had been received and no proposal had been made furnishing a basis of understanding." The Turkish delegate to Geneva in a statement to the local Press nailed the lie to the counter by challenging the publication of the minutes of the Council meetings which, he said, would show that the League had not attempted the role of mediator. On the other hand, despite the fact that their legal claim to Mosul had been recognised even by the League's Commission, the Turks had even before they came to Geneva submitted a gene-

rous proposal of the cession of the Diar district to Iraq and a pact of security—a proposal which offered a basis for mediation. But the Council of the League completely ignored this proposal because its function, it knew well, was merely to register a decision predetermined by its master.

The League Council has fixed the Brussels line as the definite Turco-Iraq frontier. The Brussels line has a history that sheds instructive light on the policy of grab followed by Britain. The limits of the pre-war Turkish province of Iraq as defined in the Encyclopaedia Britannica were just north of Baghdad. Under the Sykes-Picott Agreement of 1916 the limits of the "independent Arab" territories did not go beyond Zab Asfal. When the Armistice of Mudros was concluded the northern-most line of the British advance post was 60 miles south of Mosul City. Therefore, it is obvious that at least above this line the territory should belong to Turkey. But soon after the Armistice the British, under one illegitimate pretext or another, pushed the line of occupation further north and demanded that the whole of the Vilayet of Mosul should be allotted to "independent" Iraq and thus under the infamous Treaty of Sevres Mosul was grabbed by Britain though the whole treaty was subsequently thrown into the melting-pot and the Turks were prevailed upon by a solemn assurance of Lord Curzon to refer the delimitation of the frontier to the League of Nations on the condition that the decision of the latter would be arrived at with their consent. The Sevres line was, however, provisionally adopted by the League at Brussels last year, and has since been called the Brussels line. The Brussels line thus includes within the Iraq frontier territory which had remained in Turkish hands at the time of the Armistice. When at Lausanne Turkey accepted a reference to the League she felt confident that no impartial body would hand over to British Iraq land hundreds of kilometres north illegally occupied by the British after the Armistice. But such an outrage on justice has been perpetrated by the League, not to speak of the cynical dishonouring of her bond by Britain whose representative had solemnly assured the Turks that they would have the right of veto on any decision of the League on this question and that the League would secure their signature to the Treaty of Lausanne. Now Britain adds insult to injury by denouncing the Turks as obdurate. Having under the cloak of a mandate secured what she wanted—another Egypt in Iraq—is she ready to lend herself to conversations with Turkey and see whether while taking account of the Council's decision it is not possible to render the relations between the two countries easier and safer. This pose of generosity and sweet reasonableness is not a spontaneous one but inevitable in view of the attitude of the Turks who are determined to fight for their rights, whatever the decision of the League which has thrown away a valuable opportunity of winning prestige among Eastern peoples. The Council's decision may be "definitive" but it cannot be executed without a war with Turkey. A resort to war, however, is not necessary. Turkey's proposals for a reasonable compromise are still there and it is for Britain to choose between war or an understanding satisfactory to both sides.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Three years ago the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party contested the municipal elections on a fully democratic programme. The return of most of the candidates of the party, in spite of the odds against them proved that the voters approved of their programme and policy. The party was, indeed, in a minority as it was the first time it had contested the elections. Yet, in the words of Mrs. Naidu, "this gallant band of a courageous minority has consistently and faithfully stood by the public like watch-dogs of the city keeping a vigilant eye over the Executive, safeguarding the civic interests, protecting the public purse, advocating national aspirations, fighting for the legitimate rights of Indians and re-echoing the popular voice and sentiments in the civic hall." Indeed, the entry of the Nationalists party marked a new era in the history of the Corporation. The dullness and apathy that had come over the Municipality after the death of the great Tribune of the people, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, disappeared once for all, and the best traditions of his days were revived by an organised party, ever alert to press and fight for the popular cause. Bureaucratic and the more sinister oligarchic influences were

brought under control and the poor man's point of view was pressed to the front. Often enough a number of Independents, enthused by the popular party, made common cause with it. Democracy made itself felt.

There was, however, a hitch in the full and free working of the programme of the party. The Municipal Commissioner is not a nominee of the Corporation but of Government. This fact, a symbol of the discredited Dyarchy, coupled with the absence of a Nationalist majority, has enabled the Commissioner these many years to ride rough-shod over the Municipal Act, as was pointed out at Thursday's public meeting by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and to spend lakhs of rupees even without a previous budget sanction. Besides, with a European nominee of Government as the chief executive officer, the prospect of appointing Indians as heads of departments is distant. Mr. Nariman stated, the plain truth when he said that the first thing necessary for the Corporation was to have the power to appoint its Commissioner, a power which much smaller municipalities enjoy. If the voters wish that taxation should be kept down and that the rates they pay should be judiciously spent they must no longer tolerate the anomaly of a Corporation like that of Bombay having its chief servant foisted upon it by Government. The Nationalist party has all along sought to control the vagaries of the Commissioner but not with much success as it is at present only in a minority. The best thing that the voters can do is to bestir themselves and to return, at the elections next month, one and all the candidates of the Congress Municipal Nationalist Party, which is the old Nationalist Party with the added support of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Only then will the Nationalist be in a position to compel the Government to amend the Municipal Act. We trust the voters will rise equal to the occasion and ensure for Bombay complete local self-government.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

We pointed out yesterday that Lord Reading missed a great opportunity when speaking before the European Association meeting on Thursday he failed to impress upon the audience the responsibility of courteous manners towards India. Our remarks gain force by the revelations made yesterday in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. Dastur who convicted a European Manager, Shortt, of having kicked a Hindu woman on her chest. Kicking the "nigger" is, of course, not an unfamiliar exploit of a certain type of Imperialist in India, but the enormity of the cowardly crime of Shortt was enhanced by the fact that his victim was a woman. The facts of the case, as reported elsewhere, speak for themselves. The Magistrate characterised the conduct of the accused in too mild a language when he merely said that "it was ungentlemanly of him, to say the least, to kick a poor woman" and that "he should have known that nothing can be more contemptible than kicking a woman." More amazing, however, is the lenient punishment that he awarded him, especially in view of the failure of the accused to show contrition for his lapse and his provocative behaviour in Court. The sentence must be revised and made more drastic and exemplary if such caddish essays in imperialism are to cease. Shortt would have escaped even this light punishment, which is mockery of justice, but for the courageous action of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit who promptly came to the rescue of the woman and had the accused brought to book. Though we agree with the Magistrate that Mr. Petit should not have used some of the words he did, we cannot too highly praise the public spirit evinced by him in taking steps to see that Shortt did not escape justice. If there were more Indians ready to act like Mr. Petit, we would hear less of such despicable exhibitions of ill-breeding as that of Shortt.

Notes of the Day.

A Pica for Tolerance.

At no time in the history of our country have we needed tolerance more than we do to-day. Our task is getting harder, and our strength is being daily diminished by internecine differences. Many anxious hearts are yearning for unity and united action at any cost. But at the present time, at any rate, the differences seem to be acute. We can only strive to minimise the differences and, if even that is not possible, to accept the inevitable with humility and grace, and extend to others the tolerance which we insist on having for

ourselves. We were pained to hear some days ago that some misguided Hindus at Cawnpore were contemplating a demonstration against Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President-elect, of the Congress and this because of some remarks she was reported to have made against Lala Lajpatrai and Swami Shradhanand. Now that Lajpatrai himself has sternly disavowed any such demonstration and feels sure that Swamiji too shares his feelings, we trust the misguided persons will see their error and make amends. Hinduism has an age-long tradition of tolerance, of gentleness, of respect for women. Let no rash man sully that tradition.

Bombay Police Scandal.

We understand that Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, has, after due enquiries, dismissed Sergeant Sheppard of the Bombay City Police whose name was mentioned at the Coroner's inquest on the death of Dagdu Gopal, a Sree, who was knocked down and killed on the spot by a motor car, driven by Babu Pujari at Hornby-Vellard on the morning of the 6th instant. Sergeant Sheppard, it appeared, joined the party of Babu Pujari and his friends at Mahim and took them to a house of ill-fame at French Bridge where the driver got so much drunk that while on his way back to Bombay from Mahim his car knocked down the deceased, collided with a bullock-cart, and also injured a Sub-Inspector of police who was on his rounds on a bicycle. We remarked at the time that if it had not been for Sergeant Sheppard, who took the driver for a drink which he could not digest, in all probability an innocent citizen would not have met with an untimely death. We are glad that the Commissioner of Police has taken prompt action in dealing with this matter but the appalling record of the last few months shows that the Bombay police scandal has reached such a stage as to call for proper investigation at the hands of the Government particularly in regard to the recruitment of European staff in future. During the last few months, five police officers, from the rank of sergeant to that of superintendent have been dismissed, two have been degraded, one suspended, and in regard to one or two, enquiries are still going on. We surmise that the Commissioner of Police, on taking a bold stand in the interests of discipline in all these cases but, it is evident that the organisation of the city forces requires a radical reform in many respects and that cannot be achieved without a thorough enquiry. If any member of the Bombay Legislative Council will ask Government at the ensuing session as to how many officers have been dismissed, degraded, resigned or made to resign during the last two years in the Bombay police force, we are afraid the answer will not redound to the credit of the police department of the first city in India.

The introduction in the Legislative Assembly of the bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act is a welcome though belated step to check the overgrowing evil of legal routs. How dangerous the existence of this class is to the peace of society and proper administration of justice it is not necessary to emphasise. The overgrowing of the legal profession in all its branches and the attendant struggle for keeping one's head up has given a new lease of life to this system and the disastrous effects of it are to be seen everywhere. The Civil Justice Committee has observed that "many false claims are due to these persons as is the needless prolongation of a litigation or incurring of costs which may well have been avoided." Every now and then one comes across cases where a young and inexperienced scion of a noble and wealthy family or a young widow of a rich husband having fallen into the clutches of these harpies is stranded on the rock of penury. The law as it stands is powerless even to touch them, much less to check their evil influence. Under the Legal Practitioners' Act, a tout, if so found, can be expelled from Court premises and cannot be allowed to enter the same; but this punishment hardly produces any effect as the work of a tout is done not so much in the premises of a law court as outside it. The Bill provides for punishment of a person if he is proved to be a tout, but it is bound to be a dead letter unless and until the legal practitioners cooperate in putting a stop to this pernicious system, for it is most difficult for a single person or a single body to collect the material which will ultimately go to convict a tout. It is hoped that provision will be made in the Bill giving local organisations such as the Bar and Vakils' Association power to institute inquiries and to report the name of any person who, in their opinion, is acting as a tout and to punish him. The punishment of the tout is not sufficient, but provision should also be made for severe punishment of those who engage the tout or employ them and thereby encourage them. But even this will be of no avail unless the members of the learned profession themselves realise the evil of this prevalent system and wholeheartedly cooperate in eradicating it.

A Spirited Manifesto.

Maung Nyo, a Burmese gentleman anxious to obtain the suffrages of the voters of Arakan, had addressed to them a spirited election manifesto. "To the Electors and People of Arakan," he says, "Friends Countrymen and

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

(BY C. E. ANDREWS.)

(Special for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

III.

I come now to the argument which I feel confident will have some weight in South Africa.

Strangely enough, General Smuts in a recent speech himself revealed his line of argument, that courts, though he did not use it, as he ought to have done, for the complete stoppage of the Bill. He used it for a side issue only.

His argument was this: "You here, in South Africa, are a very young nation. You are a million whites up against six million blacks. You have before you the hardest job in the whole world at your very doors, if you are to retain your aristocratic power as the Ruler of the black races. That struggle is coming very soon. Therefore what folly it would be to antagonise all the vast millions of the old civilisations of Asia, just at the very time that you are having yourselves to tackle the gigantic problem of the blacks, who are increasing just double as fast as you are yourselves. Why drive the Asiatism and the blacks into a kind of coalition against the whites in South Africa?"

The argument was perfect; but General Smuts' conclusion from it was unfortunate. It is impotent and futile. He went on to say that in dealing with Mahatma Gandhi he had always succeeded, because he had taken great care not to offend his dignity by using the word "Asiatism." Therefore, let General Hertzog put out the word "Asiatism" from the Bill, and the dignity of Asia would not be badly wounded. The Bill would be passed, in substance, without very much fuss from India, but if the word "Asiatism" was retained there would be trouble. General Hertzog was evidently much impressed by this. He at once sent the Bill to a Select Committee of the House, with General Smuts as a member. General Smuts easily showed them how they could change the outward form of the Bill, so as to avoid the direct use of the word "Asiatism." Nothing else was needed. So the Bill was returned with the phrase amended as follows: "No one except one of European descent shall be allowed to engage in those skilled industries notified under the Act."

The strange thing is that General Smuts, with all his knowledge of Mahatma Gandhi and of Indians, should conceivably think that a subtle change like that would satisfy Indian opinion, while the Colour Bar remained the same as before. As Mr. S. G. Vaze pointed out in an article in the "Servant of India," there was some advantage in having the plain brutal truth told brutally by the insertion of the word "Asiatism" instead of this colourless word "non-European."

But in spite of General Smuts' conclusion, his argument holds good and carries weight. There can be no doubt what it concerns that, and if he had pressed it further still, to obtain some substantial modification of the Bill, it might possibly have had effect. What is needed is, for the whole argument, to be worked out, and that I propose to do in South Africa as far as lies in my own power. In India, both in the Assembly and in the Council of State, and in the daily and weekly Press, this is the great argument, which should be worked out to the full.

There is one grave weakness in the Indian position, which I feel acutely whenever I approach the South African problem. It is the weakness of the whole caste system and its culmination in "untouchability." For it is always possible, when South African whites are condemned, for them to turn round and say: "How can you, in India, object to one doing the very same thing that you yourselves have been doing for a thousand years?"

The answer obviously is that we in India are now running out of caste, while the white race in South Africa is running into caste. Just as we are trying to give it up, because of its recognised evils, South Africa is trying to establish it as though it were a recognised good. There is all the difference in the world between these two positions.

The answer, then, is absolutely valid; but it would carry far more weight, if "Untouchability" were being more speedily abolished. The story recently related, of Mahatma Gandhi's journey to Kutch, shows what immense arrears have yet to be made good.

(Concluded.)

Previous articles appeared on 16th and 17th instants.

Lovers, allow me to say a few words regarding the approaching elections, and the so-called "Reform." And he tells them that for the "peace, prosperity and contentment of the people of Burma" what is wanted is the immediate grant of Dominion Home Rule or Responsible Self-Government. He would like to achieve Home Rule for Burma by "peaceful and bloodless revolution" and remarks: "We are fit for self-government in our own way and can govern the country better than foreigners, who know nothing about the sufferings of the people." Whether it is India or Burma, the foreign shoe pinches in the same manner, as can be noticed from the reference to the "harassing laws," Maung Nyo wants to be thoroughly revised or repealed. The trouble is the same in both countries. He wants an improvement in the Land and Forest, the Excise and the Village laws, and he wishes for the introduction of a Burma Land Purchase Bill, like the Irish Land Purchase Act. He is against separation from India, and ridicules the sentiments of U. B. Pe, the learned Deputy President of the Burma Legislative Council, who is in favour of such separation. Maung Nyo fears that if repatriation is effected, there will be a redistribution of territory and Arakan will be made over to the Assam Administration.

MOSUL AWARDED TO IRAQ.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S "DEFINITIVE DECISION."

BRUSSELS LINE TO BE TURCO-IRAQ FRONTIER.

BRITAIN TO CONFORM TO DECISION.

LONDON, Dec. 16. Geneva.—The League Council in a public session announced its unanimous decision to award Mosul to Iraq making the so-called Brussels line a definite Turco-Iraq frontier, provided the British Government submit the new Anglo-Iraq Treaty ensuring continuation of the mandate for 25 years. The latter is subject to the reservation that Iraq may be admitted to the membership of the League before expiration of that period, as soon as within six months hence the execution of the stipulation with regard to the mandate is brought to the Council's knowledge. The present decision is pronounced to be definitive, and the Council will indicate the measures required to ensure the delimitation of the frontier line.

The Turkish delegates did not accept the President's invitation to attend, but a letter from Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the chief Turkish delegate, has been received reiterating the Turkish view-point, and declaring that Turkey maintained the sovereign rights in Mosul.

Mr. Amery informed the Council that he does not see any difficulty in carrying out the requirements laid down.

The British Government is also invited to submit to the Council administrative measures to give the Kurdish population guarantees regarding the local administration recommended by the Mosul Commission, and examine, as faithfully as possible, the Commission's other suggestions for the pacification of the country, equal protection to all elements of the population and Turco-Iraq commercial relations.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report presented by the Mosul Commission states that at every stage of the proceedings the Council enabled both parties to make suggestions and proposals that would be used as a basis for mediation and agreement. The Council never lost sight of the possibility of reaching an equitable agreement; but in the absence of favourable conditions the Council was compelled to use the power conferred on it by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Council's conclusions were based on the Mosul Commission's report and other political and legal information which appeared very appropriate. The President of the Council expressed regret at the absence of the Turkish Delegation but decided that the Council must proceed with the matter on the basis of article 3 of the Treaty of Lausanne.

Sir A. Chamberlain said: Mr. Amery

thanked the Council for its impartial decision. Mr. Amery regretted that the Council was unable to accept the British proposal for the rectification of the present frontier, which, strategically and administratively, would be preferable and would have given security to the refugee Assyrians as well as the Goyans and Chaldeans. Nevertheless, Britain would loyally conform to the Council's decision. Sir A. Chamberlain emphasised that the British Government did not wish to adopt a rigid and uncompromising attitude to Turkey, and would gladly lend itself to conversations with Turkey, and see whether while taking account of the Council's decision it was not possible to render relations between the two countries easier and safer.—Reuter.

CENTRE OF STRUGGLE CHANGE.

QUESTION TO BE SETTLED WITH IRAQ.

LONDON, Dec. 17. Geneva.—Tewfik Rushdi Bey has left for Paris en route to Angora. Interviewed on his departure he said:

"Our relations with England will continue to be friendly. He protested against the decision of the Council of the League of Nations. 'Henceforth it is for Angora to settle the question of Mosul with the Government of Iraq. I am convinced that the population of Mosul will want to remain with Iraq,' Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS' HOSTILITY.

LONDON, Dec. 17. Apart from the relief that the Mosul problem has been settled subject to Turkey's acceptance, very little enthusiasm is shown over the League's Mosul decision.

The only papers in any way favourable to the Mosul decision are the "Times" and the "Morning Post." The former says the time has come to look forward and make a vigorous effort to establish intimate contact with new Turkey. This paper says this cannot be done in superficial conversations at a hotel on the shores of some Swiss lake, and suggests the sending of a wise Englishman familiar with the East to Angora. The remainder of the newspapers are hostile on the ground of expense to the British taxpayer and the possibility of eventual conflict with Turkey. Cold comfort is drawn from the reflection that the responsibility terminates when Iraq is admitted to the League.

It is generally agreed that General Laidoner's report on Turkish atrocities weighed heavily with the Council's deliberations and contributed to the unanimous decision.—Reuter's Special.

A SHORT-LIVED STOP-GAP

CAREER OF M. DOUMER.

LONDON, Dec. 16. Paris.—Senator Doumer who is the sixth Finance Minister during the past six months held the same position in 1895 after which for five years he was Governor-General of Indo-China. His last office was that of Finance Minister under M. Briand in 1921. He has a wide reputation especially in the Senate as a sound financial authority on somewhat conservative lines. M. Doumer will be a short-lived stop-gap in the opinion of the whole evening press which is preparing for another crisis. The Cartellists are completely dissatisfied with the appointment. The Paris "Soir" says that M. Doumer is ready to accommodate his proposals to the ideas of all parties, but newspapers unanimously predict that he will not go far. "La Liberte" says that the Cabinet will soon fall, and that a Government by the National Union will become inevitable. The franc recovered two points on M. Doumer's resignation.—Reuter's Special.

SITUATION BEFORE LOUCHEUR'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Dec. 16. Paris.—A message despatched prior to M. Loucheur's resignation says: Notwithstanding the Chamber Finance Commission's rejection of certain of M. Loucheur's financial proposals the Cabinet, including M. Loucheur, will remain in office. M. Loucheur will seek a compromise with the Commission.—Reuter.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE STRESEMANN.

ARREST OF 3 EXTREME NATIONALISTS

LONDON, Dec. 16. Berlin.—A plot to assassinate Dr. Stresemann was revealed when the police arrested three extreme Nationalists, Koldorf and Lorenz. The deed was already planned in all details, including disguises, motor-car, and an aeroplane flight.

LABOUR SUPPLY NEAR SINGAPORE.

LONDON, Dec. 16. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Penny, who drew attention to the allegation that labour supply in plantations in the vicinity of the Naval Base at Singapore was greatly depleted by Government competition. Mr. Dawson stated that he had been advised from Singapore that the present labour needs of the Base were insufficient to greatly affect the supply of labour in Singapore where there was a big demand at present owing to the prosperity of the rubber and tin industries. He added that the Admiralty officers were co-operating with the Local Government and that most suitable labour for naval purposes was to be recruited from the Northern and not Southern provinces of India.—Reuter's Special.

OPRESSED INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

BRITISH GOVT.'S PLAIN DUTY.

PT. MOTILAL INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Dec. 17. "Indian people can not do much for their oppressed brethren in South Africa while they themselves are shackled and chained," said Pandit Motilal Nehru to a representative of "The Hindustan Times." "No self-governing country will tolerate its nationals being subjected to the kind of treatment meted out to the Indians in South Africa. It is said that the question is not a simple one, because General Hertzog and his party hold strong views in the matter and seem to be determined to maintain at all cost their present policy towards Indians. I do not agree. To my mind the question is simplicity itself. You have simply to imagine what the attitude of the British Government would have been if instead of 150 thousand Indians half a dozen Britishers had been subjected to similar treatment. We are told that we are equal partners in the Empire, but when we attempt to exercise the rights of equal partnership we are confronted with the theory of trusteeship. But so far as South Africa is concerned the inaction of the British Cabinet is not justified by either of these theories and it is their plain duty to make as bold a stand for the rights of our nationals as they would for those of their own nationals whether we are equal partners or mere beneficiaries. Are they doing so? Is the simple question they have to answer, but instead of taking the necessary steps they are merely expressing pious wishes and sending out an informal deputation without any sanction behind it simply to make appeals to the South African legislature. The whole idea is to protect their imperial interests at the expense of those to whom they owe their Empire. We cannot remain idle. I hope the ensuing Congress will give the country a clear lead in this matter."

S. AFRICAN INDIAN DEPUTATION.

WELCOMED BY MAHATMA.

NAGPUR, Dec. 17. The Secretary, the South African Indian Congress Deputation, wires:—On arrival at Wardha early this morning en route to Calcutta the deputation was heartily welcomed on the platform by Mahatma Gandhi who was accompanied by Seth Jahanlal Bajaj, and others. He approved of their action in coming out to India and what they had done so far. He gave them sound advice and urged upon them, the necessity of discussing with the Viceroy only the principles of the Bill. He gave them his blessings and wished them every success. He will meet the deputation at the Calcutta Congress and discuss the future plan of the campaign. The members of the Deputation were very glad to meet him, and appreciated his valuable advice.—A. P.

MR. GAMIET EXPLAINS.

PRESIDENT'S INDIVIDUAL ACTION.

LONDON, Dec. 17. Capetown.—Mr. Gamiel, President, Cape Malay Association, replying to Dr. Abdur Rahman points out that with its sixteen branches in the country the Association is by far the largest Malay organisation in the Union and through its President as an individual has supported the present Government's organisation, as such, has not on any single occasion officially declared itself in favour of any political party.—Reuter.

INDIAN DEPUTATION REACHES DURBAN.

CAME WITH OPEN & UNPREJUDICED MIND.

LONDON, Dec. 16. Durban.—The Indian Deputation has arrived here. Mr. Raza Ali on behalf of the Deputation made a statement that they had come with an entirely open and unprejudiced mind, knowing very well that there were two sides to the Asiatic question. Speaking personally, Mr. Raza Ali said he was sure the question was not beyond the sphere of statesmanship, provided both the parties were reasonably inclined. The Deputation will remain in Durban for one week, and then proceed to other parts of Natal.—Reuter.

FALL OF JEDDAH IMMINENT

WAHABI ADVANCE.

ALI'S POSITION PRECARIOUS.

DELHI, Dec. 14. Ibn Saud's success in capturing Medina is, according to the latest information, reported to be imminent. King Ali's position is precarious and he will not be able for long to stand against the Wahabi attack.—The "Englishman."

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

TO BE INTRODUCED INTO COMMONS TO-DAY.

MADRAS, Dec. 17. The "New India" learns that Colonel Wedgwood and Mr. George Lansbury will introduce the Commonwealth of India Bill in the House of Commons to-morrow.—A. P.

COMMONS PASS I. C. S. BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 16. The House of Commons passed the third reading of the India Civil Services Bill without division.—Reuter.

MR. T. EMERSON.

NEW PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE?

It is reported that the services of Mr. T. Emerson, C.I.E., I.C.S., who twice officiated as member of the Bengal Executive Council, and is now on leave, are to be placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and he will then become President of the Council of State. Mr. Emerson, who is now in Italy, will arrive in India by the mid-day of January.—"Englishman."

GERMAN CABINET.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER UNABLE TO FORM.

LONDON, Dec. 17. Berlin.—Herr Koch, the Democratic leader, has informed President Hindenburg that he would be unable to form a Cabinet on a big coalition basis.—Reuter.

DUTCH-AMERICAN RUBBER PLANTATION.

LONDON, Dec. 17. New York.—The initial issue of 5,000 shares of a hundred guilders each of the Dutch-American Rubber Plantation Company has been fully subscribed at the price of forty dollars a share. The bankers constructed the issue as the thin end of the wedge of American participation in rubber production in Dutch India. A similar block of shares is being offered in Amsterdam.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEM.

London, Dec. 17.—The death has occurred of the old time cricketer A. N. Hornby who captained Lancashire county team for nearly twenty seasons.—Reuter's Special.

Rome, Dec. 17.—The King has hastened to the bedside of the Queen Mother who is ill with the congestion of a lung at Bordighera.—Reuter's Special.

London, Dec. 17.—The sale of the collection of 172 rare Kiplingians yielded a record price of 12,662 dollars. The first edition of the "Schoolboy Lyrics" fetched 1350 and "Echoes" 1225 dollars respectively.—Reuter's Special.

"RADIO REVELS."

LONDON, Dec. 16. In benefit of the "Daily News" fund to provide hospitals with wireless sets "Radio Revels" were celebrated at Olympia and also in provincial towns throughout the country, as for example, at Leeds, Cardiff, Birmingham and Manchester, where thousands of persons danced all through the night. Wireless stations at Berlin, Amsterdam, San Sebastian and Madrid relayed at intervals to vary the programmes of local bands. The Merry Widow waltz from Berlin was remarkably clear. It is noteworthy that tunes from various countries for waltz, fox trot and tango were in each case familiar jazz melodies.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS AS GOOD AS BRITISH.

TRAINING IN ENGLAND NOT INDISPENSABLE.

MORE EVIDENCE BEFORE ARMY COMMITTEE.

DELHI, Dec. 17.

The Skeen Committee reassembled at 10/30 this morning. Major E. W. Reynolds, Military Adviser, Indian Staff Forces, Gwalior was the first witness examined. He was heard throughout in camera. Captain Ajab Khan, nominated Member, Legislative Assembly was next called in.

The Skeen Committee examined three more witnesses this afternoon and their evidence was recorded in camera at the request of the witnesses themselves. Colonel A. H. Cleevery, commanding 1/7th Rajput Regiment who has under him four Indian King's Commissioned officers was the first to appear before the Committee when it reassembled after lunch. Colonel Craster of the 16th Light Cavalry and 2nd Lt. Mirza Rashid Ali Baig of the same unit were the other two witnesses examined. The latter got his commission after passing through Sandhurst.

Examined by Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Captain Ajab Khan said there should be more avenues for nomination of candidates for selection to Sandhurst. He considered the present system defective and tedious and preferred nomination by principals of colleges.

When Mr. Gulmawaz Khan pointed out that a Deputy Commissioner alone could be expected to know about the family of a candidate, Capt. Ajab Khan disagreed and added that principals should know it well. "In my opinion Deputy Commissioner is not the only authority for every sort of work in a District." (Laughter.) As regards distinction between martial and non-martial races, witness questioned by Mr. Ramachandra Rao said he would make no distinction for he believed any class which took to military line could make as good a soldier as any one else.

Mr. Burdon: You will make no distinction whatever between the so-called martial and non-martial classes in selecting officers? Witness: None, if there is a desirable candidate.

Nawab Sir Abul Qayum: You know that those families who chose to adopt military professions have not done as well as those who chose civil professions? This class served in great war. Would you show them some concession? Witness: Yes. Concessions should be given for service in the war. But there was no compulsion brought on these people in choosing military profession. I would not put obstacles in the way of any who would care to go to military.

Mr. Burdon: Would you, for instance, let an Arora by caste efficiently trained and educated command a Punjabi Mahomedan company? Witness: I admit social difficulties will militate to some extent in the beginning, but these would gradually disappear. You must allow some time.

Mr. Burdon: What to do in the meanwhile? Witness: Well, Hindu officers in civil positions are administering law for all alike. I admit there is some prejudice in the Army which will militate for some time. You can begin the experiment. Public opinion is veering round.

Questioned by Mr. Sethna on the same point, witness answered that on the battle field he found much enlightenment and advance among soldiers. He found Hindus, Sikhs, Jats, Muslims messing together but unfortunately now the movement in army is going back instead of going ahead. They are getting back to their old orthodox methods.

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ABANDON RIGHT UNITS. Mr. Ramachandra Rao examined the witness at some length on his statement that earmarking of eight units for Indianisation is very unpopular and grave apprehensions about it existed in the minds of Indian officers and that it should be abandoned.

Replying to Mr. Rao witness stated that these apprehensions were that these regiments would be looked upon as second rate and inferior just as Imperial Service troops were considered inferior. Indians, moreover, wanted to work shoulder to shoulder with European and learn from them their manner and spirit.

SOLICITUDE FOR JUNIOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

Nawab Abul Qayum asked the witness whether the scheme was unpopular because officers would have fewer chances of commanding regiments.

Witness said that was one reason. Mr. Jinnah said it had been suggested by some that the scheme was formulated to save junior British officers from the indignity of receiving orders from Indian officers.

Witness: I have heard that too. Mr. Jinnah: Also that Indian units might be posted to unhealthy and unattractive stations as happened in the case of first Indians in the Civil Service that in the event of war these units might be put in

a most difficult position and in the case of future Indians as a class might be discriminated.

Witness agreed that there were apprehensions on those lines in the minds of Indian officers.

Capt. Hirasingsh: Boys will feel happier if they are allowed to join any regiment they like instead of being drafted to 3 camouflaged units?

Witness: Yes. Capt. Hirasingsh: That is the main reason while other reasons are all bazar "gup"? Witness: Perhaps from your point of view. I don't say that.

SUFFICIENT MATERIAL FOR INDIAN SANDHURST

Mr. Ramachandra Rao next questioned the witness regarding his opinion that Indian Sandhurst be opened at the earliest possible opportunity because such measure would strengthen confidence of Indians in the announcement of August 1917 which without a national army did not, in the opinion of the witness, mean very much. Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked witness whether he urged Indian Sandhurst because of the heavy cost of sending boys to England. Witness: That is one of the reasons.

Mr. Rao: Would there be sufficient material for Indian Sandhurst? Witness: Yes. There is.

Examined by Nawab Abul Qayum witness said the pay of Indian officers was sufficient and should not be increased.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that absence of martial spirit was due to the fact that the population had been disarmed for a long time and that absence of candidates was due to the fact that Indians had not been admitted to high commands.

Witness agreed that boys of good families would come forward for military career now and he wanted political leaders to do propaganda.

Mr. Jinnah: What can we do with only 10 vacancies a year?

Witness: Even these have not been filled up.

Mr. Jinnah: Go and ask the Deputy Commissioners. (Laughter.)

INDIANS AS GOOD AS BRITISH

Replying to Mr. Jinnah, witness said he had served during the war and his opinion was that in the matter of gallantry and chivalry Indians were as good as British. Mr. Jinnah: You think we will be able to get unlimited number of boys for the King's Commission?

Witness: That is my opinion.

Further questioned witness disagreed from the suggestion made by Mr. Jinnah that after completing studies at Indian Sandhurst cadets should necessarily go to England for supplementary studies. Witness was for granting commission on the completion of the course in India and he would prefer an Indian who could afford going out to England to broaden his outlook, but would not make it compulsory.

Pandit Motilal: You think it is not indispensable?

Witness: It is not.

MORE DEHRADUNS

Further examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness was in favour of opening one or two more Dehraduns and to allow boys to join Dehradun also at an advanced stage, namely, two years before the completion of the course. He was in favour of catching them as young as possible but this also was not indispensable.

Pandit Motilal drew the attention of the witness to his proposal that university should start special class on Dehradun line and asked whether this alternative would not be better and economical.

Witness agreed but added that there was no harm in opening another Dehradun.

Replying to a series of question of Mr. Sethna, Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal witness said Indian Sandhurst should be established to turn out at least 35 commissioned officers yearly and that the present objective should be to fill at least twenty-five per cent of the established strength of officers in the Indian army with Indian officers.

Major Zorawarsingh: For the present Leeds or all time?

Witness: For all time.

Captain Hirasingsh asked whether there was any basis for the belief that only sons of military officers were selected for Sandhurst.

Witness replied there was not but the list of candidates selected in the past gave rise to that belief. If military officials mixed with the public this belief could be dispelled.

Questioned by Major Zorawarsingh who belonged to the Curzon cadet corps, witness said that one of the reasons for the paucity of recruits was no recognition in the beginning of successful candidates of this corps having the status of the King's commissioned officers.

Pandit Motilal asked whether witness had known Indians holding Viceroy's Commission during the last war having been called upon in emergencies to take action without

(Continued on next page)

COMMISSIONER'S SALARY

CORPORATION VOTES INCREASE.

NO MUNICIPAL EASTERN MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner submitting proposals for the opening of one free public municipal Ayurvedic and one Unani dispensary in each ward of the city. The Vice-President of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha estimated the cost of each dispensary at Rs. 400 per month and the cost of these in all wards would amount to Rs. 67,200 per annum. The Commissioner said the Unani or Ayurvedic systems of medicine might be superior to the European system, which was at present adopted in Municipal dispensaries, although he did not wish to be dogmatic. Continuing he said: "If this is the case, it would be clearly right and proper for the existing dispensaries to be closed and for dispensaries either on the Unani or the Ayurvedic system to be opened in their stead, but to maintain three classes of medical dispensaries simultaneously would be comparable to an attempt to belong to three different religions at the same time and would be disastrous both financially and otherwise. I would, therefore, urge that the Corporation should select one system only and direct that all its dispensaries should be conducted upon the orthodox lines of that system. It may be noted that it would be no more possible for the Hospital Committee, which is proposed to be constituted under Section 41 of the Municipal Act, to take charge of the administration of the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries than it would be for the Health Officer and his Assistants to do so, as medical practitioners whether Municipal Officers or not, are precluded by the terms under which they are registered from supervising the work of practitioners of medicine who are not so registered. In the circumstances, if the Corporation decide to adopt the Unani or the Ayurvedic System in place of the existing system it would either be appropriate for them to appoint a special Committee consisting of non-medical councillors to undertake with me the administration of the department, or for me to place the work of administration under one of the Heads of Departments, other than the Health Officer."

Dr. B. M. Mistry moved that the letter be forwarded to the Medical Relief Committee for report.

COMMISSIONER'S CLEVER DODGE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the resolution was passed about 18 months ago at the instance of the Nationalist Party, and the matter had come before them only to-day. He was afraid the question was purposely delayed.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said the Commissioner had made a very clever attempt to give his lip sympathy and then delay the matter. The position taken up by the Commissioner was fundamentally opposed to the resolution of the Corporation which was passed by an overwhelming majority and he was amazed that the Commissioner should take 18 months before he could report.

Dr. K. F. Dadachanji said while he was sympathetic to the suggestion, the main difficulty was about supervision of the various dispensaries.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi said there were thousands of people in Bombay who refused to have anything to do with the western system of medicine, and yet they paid taxes and were entitled to medical relief and he wanted the Commissioner to take immediate action in the matter. The Congress Committee had an Ayurvedic dispensary and it was largely patronised by the public. The Commissioner might laugh at the mention of the Congress Committee, but it was a body more important than even the Commissioner himself! He moved that the Commissioner's proposal be accepted and that the Standing Committee be asked to make the necessary financial provision for same.

Mr. R. A. Gole seconded.

The Commissioner said it was not a fact that he had been ordered to open such dispensaries as was stated by some members. They had to take into consideration the question of expense, and he thought it would be better to take local opinion and see what system the people of a ward preferred. Mr. Mohanlal Desai added a rider to the proposition that the Medical Relief Committee be asked to find out in each ward what system it preferred and then arrange for the dispensaries.

Dr. M. C. Javie said there were Ayurvedic dispensaries in Poona, Madras and Calcutta, and the people were quite satisfied with them.

The original proposition was agreed to by the Schools Committee. Dr. M. C. Javie. The following members were re-elected to Mr. A. K. Pal, Mr. B. N. Motiwala and Mrs. S. C. Iyabji. Mr. S. K. Bole and others were defeated.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER.

The Corporation considered a letter from Government stating that the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill was passed by the Legislative Council.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved recording the letter and informing the Government that the Corporation deplors that in placing on the statute book the Act to Transfer the Improvement Trust to the Corporation, Government should have ignored the views of the Corporation in several matters.

DHARWAR CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

WHOLESALE SOCIETIES FOR CONSUMERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DHARWAR, Dec. 17. Last night three sub-committees discussed and drafted resolutions after debate for full 3 hours. This morning an open conference of the Cotton Sale Society was held under the presidency of Dr. Mann for discussing adequate provision for financing cotton sale societies, so that members may be compelled to bring cotton to the society only. The Co-operative Conference resumed its sitting at 12 noon. The following resolutions of No. 2 sub-committee were considered:

(1) For encouraging thrift share system payable in instalments be introduced in the Deccan, canal tracts, Dharwar, Surat Broach districts, (2) requesting Government to allow the services of an agricultural graduate to the central (provincial) institute for inspecting sites, making plans etc. and also requesting Government to give financial assistance for tank building schemes; (3) urging the introduction of saving boxes and saving tickets system by co-operative agricultural credit societies for encouraging thrift among "ryots".

No. 3 sub-committee's resolutions dealt with (1) establishment of wholesale societies in Bombay for consumers and appointing Government officer for preliminary investigation. The resolution led to a hot debate, about 8 speakers having taken part in the same. Rao Sahib Walvekar lead the opposition, Messrs. Devadhar Naik, Madan Registrar and others strongly supported the resolution which was carried by a large majority.

The second resolution recommending taking steps to develop cottage industries and handicrafts was passed unanimously. Third resolution recommending to further reduce the rate of interest on loans for housing societies. Mr. M. E. Mehta moved an amendment altering the mode of calculating for payment of equated instalments of principal and interest about loans similar to the registrar's recommendations about Parsee housing society. This involved a heated debate, but voting showed that the amendment failed and original resolution was carried. The conference adjourned to tomorrow 3 p.m.

The "Englishman" understands that Mr. T. M. Thaddeus is given up racing and that his string of horses has been taken over by his trainer Ruiz.—A. P.

terial particulars and appoints the following Committee to consider and report in consultation with the Commissioner, such alterations in the said Act as will meet the original demands of the Corporation and to prepare and submit a draft representation accordingly."

Mr. H. M. Rahimzola seconded and the proposition was passed.

COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Government stating that since Mr. H. B. Clayton was in the service of the Corporation for more than three years Government considered that he was entitled to Rs. 3,500 from October 3, 1925, and asked whether the Corporation approved of the increase.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved approving of the Government's proposals.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed on the ground of financial stringency. This was not the time for bringing forward such proposals, particularly when proposals for retrenchment were being considered. Their retrenchment Advisor had asked them to reduce the number of officers and also reduce their salaries and, therefore, he moved they should refer the question to the Establishment Committee for consideration.

Dr. A. G. Viegas recording said their finance did not permit of their granting this increase. If the Government wanted to give the Commissioner an increase then they should appoint him Commissioner of some of the divisions.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed on three grounds. Firstly because the time was inopportune, especially since they were trying their best to balance the budget. Secondly, the value of the rupee had gone up by 12 per cent, and they were actually paying the Commissioner about Rs. 400 more owing to the depreciation of the sterling and the appreciation of the rupee. Thirdly, the Commissioner was not appointed by the Corporation, and he was a Government nominee. As long as the Corporation had no power to appoint the Commissioner, he would always oppose the increase.

The question was put to vote and declared lost. A poll was demanded and 30 voted for and 13 against. The proposition was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

DIVISION LIST.

The following voted for the proposition: 1 A R Dintimker, 2 A K Pal, 3 B G Parekar, 4 Byramji Jijibhai, 5 H J Davis, 6 R H A Delves, 7 Dr. D. A. D'Monte, 8 Dr. D. B. Mastes, 9 Dr. A. F. Henriques, 10 H M Rahimzola, 11 H P Mody, 12 J B Boman Behram, 13 J B Petit, 14 Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, 15 P A Kelly, 16 M Harewalla, 17 M A Dabholker, 18 Dr. M. F. Bisi, 19 M A M Khan, 20 M C Javie, 21 Nabhoy Laxman, 22 N M Dumasia, 23 N V Mandlik, 24 F W Petch, 25 R S Asavale, 26 Dr. R. M. Mistry, 27 S K Borogadavale, 28 S S Batiwalla, 29 V A Dabholker, 30 Mayer Nissim.

Against the proposition:—

1 B N Motiwala, 2 Fajeh Mahomed Haji, 3 Dr. G V Deshmukh, 4 Jamnadas Mehta, 5 J G Nemesy, 6 K F Nariman, 7 M M Desai, 8 R K Vaidya, 9 R H Gandhi, 10 Shiydas Chappay, 11 S D Navalkar, 12 Dr. A. Viegas, 13 L R Taisne.

EGYPT-INDIAN AIR SERVICE

PROGRESS OF SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Progress of the arrangements with the Imperial Airways, Ltd., for the Egypt-Indian air service was reported in the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Hoare who said that a very important new point emphasised by a detailed survey of the route carried out in September was the great advantages which would result from the use of three-engined machines thereby making forced landings very improbable. An agreement would subsequently be drawn up providing for a subsidy on the basis of a regular fortnightly service of three-engined machines for goods, mails and passengers in each direction, via Baghdad and Basra. It was hoped the subsidy and the increase of traffic would enable the company to gradually make it a weekly service. The maximum annual subsidy would be £28,000 for five years. Owing to the necessity for the construction of three-engined machines it was not expected that the service would operate much before the end of the next year.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether steps would be taken to extend the service to Australia. Sir S. Hoare replied: "We shall see how the first stage works first."

Sir S. Hoare said that the adoption of three-engined machines involved an increase in the cost per machine, and owing to the limitation of money available there would be a consequent reduction in the number of machines and the frequency of service compared with the project outlined in July. The subsidy would be earned by the stipulated degree of regularity in completed flights on each half of the route. Pending operation of the scheme the Air Ministry would proceed with the ground organisation for which it was responsible.

An international appeal to restrict aircraft expansion was implied by Sir S. Hoare who, in a speech, at West London, declared that while he was able to recommend postponement of certain items of expenditure, the British programme must depend on the attitude of other Governments. He said notwithstanding our notorious inferiority compared with the Continental nations and also our peculiar vulnerability from the air we are prepared as a result of Locarno, to delay our programme to some extent. He hoped other countries would follow the example and thus enable the Governments to avoid the race in the armaments of the future which would be far more disastrous than any in the past.—Renter.

CONGRESS RECEPTION

ARRANGEMENTS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 16.

Reception arrangements for the coming Congress Session are hearing completion. Mahatma Gandhi, Late Lajpat Rai and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President-elect, are arriving on the 23rd December. Pt. J. Nehru is expected to reach here on the 18th. About 4,000 delegates are expected. The figures received from the 13 Provincial Committees are as follows:—Andhra 151, Bihar 588, Delhi 55, Burma 45, Bombay 22, Sind 44, Gujarat 94, the Punjab 152, Maharashtra 216, the Karnataka 137, Berar 61, Bengal and Surma Valley 973, C. P. Hindustani 178, the U. P. and the remaining six provinces are expected to send more than a thousand delegates. Visitors will be accommodated in tents. Houses have been engaged for those who cannot bear Cawnpore cold.—A. P.

One thousand volunteers have been enrolled for the Congress. The Congress Publicity Department has issued warnings to delegates regarding the necessity of bringing sufficient warm clothes to meet the severe cold of Cawnpore.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 16.

Arrangements for the Swadeshi Exhibition are now nearly complete. All stalls are occupied. Exhibition buildings are attractive. The gates are of artistic design. Exhibits are being received in large numbers. It is said that organisers of the Art Gallery expect that rare pictures will be exhibited. There will be a competition in spinning.—A. P.

COMMUNIST CONFERENCE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 16.

The Communist Conference meets on the 25th and 26th instant. Mr. Satya Bhakta has received the following telegram from Mr. Saklatvala:—I am with you in spirit. Hope your deliberations will result in a strong and stable Indian Party.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Burma Governor leaves Rangoon for Mandalay on the 21st instant arriving there the next day. After halting at Mandalay for 16 days His Excellency returns to Rangoon on January 9th.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Tananagar on Thursday. His Excellency was received by Mr. R. D. Tata, Chairman, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and other directors. After breakfast the Viceroy and party visited the Iron and Steel Works.

Mr. F. Ernest Bateman, the well-known lawyer of Melbourne who took a leading part in the enfranchisement of Indian recently in Australia has arrived in Delhi and is likely to stay there for several weeks.

A special session of the Assam Legislative Council will be held on 6th January 1926 for the purpose of discussing afresh the question of transfer of Sylhet to Bengal.—A. P.

INDIANS AS GOOD AS BRITISH

(Continued from previous page.)
advise of British officers and with what result.

Witness said he had known several such instances. Indians behaved very creditably.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS?"

General Skeen referring to the suggestion of the witness for more publicity and for a handbook containing all information asked whether it would not be advisable to publish a book "What shall we do with our boys" and put in on sale. Would there be a market for such a book?

Witness said there would be. Among other suggestions made by the witness in his written statement were that age of candidates be raised from 19-20 to 20-21, that there would be no harm in having a Dominion Commission for India, provided for the time being, remained in India some provision was made for equal power of command and equality of status with King's Commission officers. In that case the Viceroy's Commission should be abolished.—A. P.

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING.

DEBHI, Dec. 16.

Col. Haughton was examined by Mr. Burdon "in camera" for about ten minutes. It may be mentioned that in his written statement witness held that so long as Indians desired the King's Commission they must be trained at Sandhurst; but if an Indian Sandhurst was to be established there would have to be a separate commission. He was about to be examined on this point by a member when the President pointed out that they would have the opinion of some expert advisers on this point.

LIEUT. COL. PHILLIPS' EVIDENCE.

Lieut. Colonel J. C. Phillips, Commanding Officer, 4/16th Punjab Regiment, was the next witness examined.

Captain Haji Gulmawaz Khan questioned the witness in Urdu and asked for his reasons in opposing an Indian Sandhurst.

Witness held it was better for all Britishers and Indians that they should have education together.

Mr. Gulmawaz: "For all time?"

Witness: "Yes."

Captain Hira Singh: "Those trained in England would be more suitable and popular."

Witness: "Yes. If they remain in India they are handicapped by family influence. When they get away to England they go away from that influence. Further, questioned by Capt. Hira Singh, witness held that the King's Commission and Dominion Commission would not be taken as equal. Indian officers got on well with British officers, and as for the Indian officer getting on with all classes of the Indian ranks it depended solely on the officer himself. Replying to Mr. Ramchandra Rao Colonel Phillips held that Dominion Commission would not meet the case so long as any British unit served in India. They all must have the same King's Commission right through. Witness was of opinion that belonging to non-martial races would command confidence of the rank and file, provided they had sufficient character. They must be of good family.

Replying to Mr. Zorawar Singh witness said he would entirely agree with the Viceroy's Commission and raise the number of the King's Commissions.

Sir Abdul Quayum pointed out that Sandhurst might not take more men, but Indians could be sent up for supplementary training to Sandhurst for some months.

Witness opposed this and wanted the course of training to be in England. He also would impose similar obligations on Indian officers regarding non-marriage until the age of 30. His opinion was that an Indian married officer in the regiment could not, in the beginning, live on his pay, but he was opposed to any special allowance for him.

COL. POPE'S EVIDENCE.

Colonel S. B. Pope, Officer Commanding 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, which is one of the right regiments under the 8 Unit Indianisation Scheme, was the third witness.

Captain Hirasingsh referred to the witness's statement that three Indian officers under him were popular with the rank and file and commanded their respect, but that he had seen them only in normal circumstances, and that "the danger in an Indian regiment lies in a sudden flare-up due to unpopular promotions, caste prejudices, intrigue and similar causes."

Colonel Pope explained that in the lifetime of a commanding officer some critical situation always rose, and Englishmen had the advantage of handling it without bias. Mr. Ramchandra Rao suggested that on the other hand an Indian officer who knew the rank and file would be better able to deal with flare-ups.

Witness said he had seen Indian officers only in normal circumstances. When a crisis arose an officer was helped by the hold he had over his men, and an Englishman inspired confidence and had that hold. He doubted if an Indian officer would have the same advantage.

Mr. Rao: "An Indian officer will know them and will have better confidence."

Witness: "Yes he will know them better, but he will not have better confidence." Mr. Jinnah: "You say both the Indian officers under you command respect and are popular. You have no experience of the Indian officer's failure. Why do you then presume that he will fail to meet a crisis? That is your prejudice."

Witness: "No, not prejudice. But my view is that the British subaltern has developed an instinct for leadership. His upbringing and family influence has given him that instinct. But in the case of an Indian his upbringing and education is different at the present time. I doubt whether in a sudden emergency he would pro-

A COLOURED RACE.

FAREWELL TO COL. GIDNEY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The London Anglo-Indian Association gave a farewell luncheon to Col. Gidney who declared that while retaining their communal distinctiveness the Anglo-Indians must learn to appreciate the Indians' viewpoint and associate much more closely and identify themselves with the Indians in the constitutional and well-measured attainment of Dominion status within the Empire. The Anglo-Indians must be prepared to take their stand as a coloured race and one of the peoples of India and not as rear rank Europeans.—Renter.

duce the same decision as a British subaltern."

"Is the Englishman superior to an Indian?"

Answer: "No."

Questioned by Captain Duffe Colonel Pope said that Indian officers in the non-Indianised units were happy, and did not wish to go to Indianised units and start over again; also there was a very strong appreciation of the value of mixing with British officers.

Replying to Mr. Gulmawaz Khan witness said that officers would get more advantage by going to units they wanted to, but that those Indians who were in his Indianised unit did not want to get away from it. They were also happy where they were.

LT. RUDRA'S EVIDENCE.

Lt. A. K. Rudra, 4/15th Punjab Regiment was the last witness examined to-day. Replying to Captain Duffe, Mr. Rudra said Indianised units did not carry the same prestige as others. He had to get funds from home and could not live on his salary.

Examined later on this point he advocated yearly increments for officers of the Army. Maj. Zorawar Singh said witness had advocated an Indian Sandhurst provided Indian and British officers were trained here together. Supposing that was not possible would not six months supplementary training in England serve the purpose?

Witness was emphatic that the Indian and British must live and learn together. He was in favour of a joint association. The Indian had to learn a lot from the British. If Britishers would not come out to India for training then Indians should be sent out to England.

Mr. Gulmawaz Khan pointed out that already there was a paucity of British officers coming out to India. If we insisted on training in India they might not come out at all.

Witness did not think so.

Mr. Jinnah said even if Britishers came out to India would be debar those who wanted to join the Indian Army from the British Sandhurst?

Witness said he would put Urdu as a test which they must pass. The advantage of training in India would be that while the Indian would get extra English the Britisher would get extra Urdu. At present a British subaltern was useless for the first 12 years. They must be granted King's Commission.

Pandit Motilal asked whether the main reason of the witness was the necessity for association with the British or fear that commission granted by the Indian Sandhurst might be inferior.

Witness replied it was the fear that the British Sandhurst man would consider himself a superior product.

Replying to Nawab Abdul Quayum witness advocated an Indian Sandhurst on absolutely the British model, even British dress and hat. (Laughter.) He would let the Indian Sandhurst develop its traditions and then they could introduce changes.

He told Pandit Motilal that he considered the British training extra ordinarily good.

Pandit: "Before war the German Army was considered the best."

Witness: "I don't agree. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Jinnah: "If you get Sandhurst straightaway will it take 50 years?"

Answer: "I have not worked out the scheme."

Q.—Doesn't present system of education suffice for regular flow of boys?

A.—Yes. To meet the present needs.

Q.—Supposing we want for Sandhurst 150 boys a year which are the annual vacancies?

A.—No. We cannot get 150 boys from our present institutions. Pay is not very attractive. Boys go to civil professions.

Pandit Motilal asked whether witness considered the British superior to the Indian?

Witness replied that the Indian had to present a lot to learn. The Britisher had a lot of dash and go. Indians had to learn till they formed their own traditions.

The Pandit suggested that like the French and German the Indian must form his own type and not copy the British.

Witness agreed but added it would take fifty years to do that.

The Pandit asked how many more vacancies would witness suggest to be filled by Indians if a Sandhurst was started in India?

A.—20 to 25.

The Pandit. Then we will have to get 75 cadets from England to make up our Sandhurst? It won't be worth while.

Witness: "I agree the number of Indians must be increased further. I have not worked out the scheme."

Both Colonel Pope and Lieut. Rudra were in their turn also examined in camera for some minutes.

PERSIAN PRINCE IN BOMBAY.

WELCOMED BY IRAN LEAGUE.

Wednesday afternoon saw a pleasant function performed at Tardoo Road, Bombay, at the residence of Sir Hormuzji Cowasji Dinshaw of Adon, President of the Iran League, who had issued invitations to a large number of ladies and gentlemen to meet Prince General Mahomed Husayn Mirza, K.C.V.O., to tea. It will be remembered His Royal Highness Prince General Mahomed Husayn Mirza of the Persian forces, accompanied by several Persian military officers, had arrived in India to see the British manoeuvres that were recently held on the Frontiers of India. After viewing the manoeuvres they are in Bombay en route to Persia. Taking advantage of this opportunity the Iran League arranged the function. The guests were received by Sir Hormuzji as President, and Mr. K. A. Fitter as Secretary, of the League. On the arrival of the Royal guest the whole assembly rose and welcomed at the entrance of the hall. After the inevitable cameras had clicked and the photographers had finished shouting "Study please", the assembly returned to the hall.

A message from Mr. G. K. Narayan regretting for his inability to attend the function owing to illness and wishing every success was read.

His Excellency the Consul-General for Persia welcoming the Royal guest referred to the ascent to the Throne of Persia of Riza Khan Pehlevi who was instrumental in bringing about peace in Persia, signs of which were evident for the last 3 or 4 years. In this work the new Shah was ably assisted by his military officers and he (the speaker) was glad to welcome some of them who were in their midst then. Sir Hormuzji, welcoming the Royal guest, thanked him for giving him an opportunity of expressing the feelings of the Persians towards the Royal visitor and the Persian Throne. The Prince had travelled widely in Europe and spent several long gauges, and the speaker hoped he would carry away with him to Persia the Persians' good wishes, and trusted that while in Persia he would cherish feelings of love for the Zoroastrians. Mr. Ishpani, wished for many visits of the Prince to India in order to cement the bonds of friendship between India and Persia.

Mr. Mirza Ali Khan welcoming the guest referred to the valuable work the Iran League was doing in awakening interest for Persia and Persian Zoroastrians among the Persians of India. Whether a Parsi in India knew the Persian language or not, every Parsi had in his heart of hearts the love for Iran. The attention of not only the Parsis but also other communities of India was drawn to Persia at the present moment, and he was glad to welcome a Royal Prince from Persia among them.

Mr. Feroz S. Talevar Khan was glad to notice that Parsis in India were paying attention to the subject of education in Persia and hoped they would direct their attention to some practical measures now, which would be the bonds between India and Persia. He said: "Mr. J. Vimaladasi referred to the pristine glory of ancient Persian kings and heroes like Darius, No. shirvan, Rustam, Jal, etc., and hoped that the glory of modern Persia would make it one of the great Powers of the world. He hoped Persia who went there now on a flying visit would settle down there for commerce and trade and thus revive the ancient glory of Iran. Mr. Feroz K. Dadachanji also spoke.

The Royal Prince thanked the promoters of the function for honouring him that evening. It was a happy coincidence that he was honoured on that very day when the whole of Persia was reverberating with the booming of cannons and rejoicings owing to the ascent of Riza Khan Pehlevi on the Persian Throne. He said that the new Shah had very great regard for the welfare of Zoroastrians. He was hailing from Shiraz and if the Parsis went to that place he would surely welcome them all with open arms.

After the Prince and H. E. the Consul-General were garlanded, the assembly adjourned to refreshments which were sumptuously provided, and dispersed after pleasant conversations in which the Prince freely took part.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Yeotmal.—In view of the attitude adopted by the Yeotmal District Council in refusing a contribution for the new extension to the Yeotmal Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School, the general meeting of the Yeotmal Municipal Committee, has unanimously passed a resolution closing any further admission to students from outside the municipal limits with effect from 1st April 1926. By virtue of another resolution the Municipality has decided to run an Ayurvedic dispensary.—A. P.

Aimer.—Mr. Lawrence P. Atkinson, Travelling Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Association of India addressed a meeting at the Technical School of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Tuesday. The speaker made a fervent appeal for unity saying that the Anglo-Indian was the only community disorganised in India to-day. Mr. Atkinson suggested the sending of a team to play football hockey in England and New Zealand in 1926 or 1927. He said he would place the proposition before the annual general meeting to be held at Calcutta on December 29th and 30th.—A. P.

The third session of the Bazar Literary Marathi Conference will be held at Yeotmal on the 17th and 18th January 1926.

The All India Anti-Touchability Conference will hold its 9th session during the Christmas week at Amravati under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav.

The recent election of office-bearers to the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee indicates an attempt by the No-changers to yield control of the committee to the Swarajists.—A. P.

The famine situation in Orissa is receiving increasing attention. The Hon. Mr. Hammond has left for Puri to discuss the situation on the spot.—A. P.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, December 17.)

Mr. C. H. Eristow, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. C. A. Bays, O.B.E., I.C.S., deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. C. N. Millard to act temporarily as Political Agent, Surgana, from the date he took over charge from Mr. C. A. Bays, O.B.E., I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. C. H. Eristow, I.C.S.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, is granted leave on average pay for three months and fifteen days with effect from the 8th January, 1926, or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to be District and Sessions Judge, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Mr. M. J. Giles, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the date of relief by Mr. F. E. Sharp, leave on average pay for six months and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. I. C. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months and nineteen days combined with furlough on average salary for four months and furlough on half average salary for twelve months and eleven days with effect from the 29th March, 1926.

Mr. L. S. Rusby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for four months from 5th March, 1926.

Mr. A. E. Caffin, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and fifteen days with effect from the 20th March, 1926.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 24th April, 1926.

Mr. J. G. Pinto, Senior Superintendent of Police, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 24th April, 1926.

"AT HOME" TO CURRENCY COMMISSION.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

The Sydenham College Banking Association was "At Home" to the members of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, 1926. The photograph to the right the Rt. Hon. E. Hilton Young is seen talking with the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha.



guise Translator to Government during the absence of Mr. Borges.

Mr. V. H. Hoogwerf to act as Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, vice Mr. G. L. Steele proceeding on leave.

Mr. Phirozshah Jehangir Gandhi, on relief by Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., to be District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. L. S. Dvivedi reverting.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. I. T. Almaula.

Mr. Ishwarlal Thakoral Almaula, on relief, to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Ambelal B. Desai reverting.

Mr. G. L. Steele, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for one year and eight months with effect from 3rd December, 1925, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. H. K. Chatterjee to be an Inspector of Mines.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from 31st March, 1926, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. S. Singh, Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, West

Khandesh, vice Mr. W. A. H. Miller, pending further orders.

Mr. G. C. Rowe, F.S.I., will continue to act as Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay up to the 31st December, 1926.

Rao Sahib P. S. Krishnasami Ayyar, Executive Engineer, Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 4th January, 1926, leave on average pay for six months, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays thereto.

Mr. M. M. Bhagchandani, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad, to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad, during the deputation of Mr. K. G. Gidrani on special duty, with effect from 16th October, 1925.

Lieut. Col. R. M. Carter, C.B., I.M.S., is granted, preparatory to retirement, leave on average pay for three months and nine days combined with leave on half average pay for eight months and twenty-one days with effect from the 30th January, 1926.

The services of Major J. B. Hanafin, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., officiating Director of Public Health, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

Mr. D. L. deSouza, Junior Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, is granted leave on average pay for two months and thirteen days combined with leave on half average pay for four months and twenty-two days with effect from the 3rd November, 1925, with permission to retire from the service at the end thereof, viz., on the 7th June, 1926.

Mr. A. P. Maddocks, B.Sc. (Birm.), M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., F.R.San.I., Sanitary Engineer to Government, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 23rd April, 1926, or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. N. N. Farrell, A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, West Khandesh Division, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for two months with effect from the 15th January, 1926, or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. C. Holman, Works Manager, Public Works Central Store and Workshop, Dapuri, and Acting Mechanical Engineer to Government, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 1st January, 1926, or the subsequent date of relief.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during week in parts of Kanara in Karnataka and Kolhapur. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat, and Decan. Supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

AMRAGTI, Dec. 1.

Under the presidency of Dr. Manjeo Negpur, Mr. M. R. Jayakar delivered a public lecture in the Ganesh Theatre, on the Youth Movement. In the course of the lecture, Mr. Jayakar said, that the Youth Movement was especially a process of rejuvenation. Community like individuality, he said, gets old in course of time, owing to the clash of events. It needed periodically a fresh output of youthful vitality. The best way of having it was by sending into the entire community, at least, for a week the youthful spirit, vitality and cheerfulness. The movement had been initiated in Self-Governing countries; but even in a place like India it had a distinct function to perform. There was perhaps greater necessity for that movement in a country like India, because of the drooping effects of education and the despair caused by social and political conditions. Mr. Jayakar then pointed out the effects of the education through which many Indians were sent causing a weariness and aging before their time. Having to the ample resources, which would be made available by the State for education, it would be possible to revive the Ancient method of putting a few boys into personal touch with the teacher, who chose his profession in response to an inner call. He said in all self-governing countries such a process had been adopted and India would have to do it once more.—A. P.

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BARODA LETTER.**GAEKWAR'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 15.

The citizens of Baroda State assembled together yesterday in the Nyaya-Mandir Hall to decide upon the best form of perpetuating the Golden Jubilee of His Highness's accession to the Gadi. The Nagar Sheth (Sheriff) of Baroda Mr. Maganbhai Haribhakti presided. The meeting decided to celebrate the occasion by establishing the "Gujarat University" in Baroda. Several committees were appointed to carry out the programme of the meeting and raise sufficient funds for the same.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate is said to have promised to give the best five years of his life to the idea of establishing the Gujarat University in Baroda, in case facilities are given to have a teaching university on the model of Oxford and Cambridge, where the Rector would be supreme in the University. Town to be specially created, and free from all interference of the State administration, being accountable only to the university authorities, who would be independent of the State. It is that His Highness and his Government will willingly give the necessary facilities, as his subjects also have come forward with a similar idea and will avoid the mistake of making the university practically a mere department of the State. If Sir Manubhai exerts himself we shall have faces of rupees contributed by the States and millions of Gujarati.

FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Mysore has made Secondary Education free and His Highness will do well to signalise his Jubilee by making Secondary Education free in the whole State and forego the paltry sum of a lac and a quarter which is at present realised from the fees of the pupils.

Through the munificence of Sheikh Narayanlalji Pishi the Baroda Arya Kumar Sabha has been able to build an Arya Kumar Ashram near Kareli Bang. His Highness the Gaekwar performed its opening ceremony, when he asked the Arya Kumar to push on the work of social regeneration.

PUNJAB LETTER.**FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

It is healthy sign of the times that the women of Punjab are now coming out from behind the purdah and have begun to take part in the active life of society. A resolution has been tabled by Lalā Bodh Raj M.L.C., for the forthcoming Session of the Council which recommends the extension of franchise to women. The object of the resolution finds favour with the local press and the progressive section of the public and stands a good chance of success if a section of the Mahomedan members also lends its support to it.

A prominent member of the Vakil Bar has drawn attention to the over-due reform of removing the distinctions between the Barristers and Vakils in the Lahore High Court. The recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee have been partly adopted by most of the other High Courts in India; but the Lahore High Court does not seem to have done anything tangible in the direction of the proposed reform.

ARYASAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The 48th anniversary of the Lahore Aryasamaj was recently celebrated with great enthusiasm. This year, as in the last, the two wings of the Aryasamaj held conjoint sessions, from Tuesday to Friday and separate meetings on Saturday and Sunday. One wing of the Samaj stands for the Gurukul system of education and believes in strict ahimsa, which is given effect to by not admitting to membership any one who takes meat-diet; the other section devotes its attention to university education and carries out its mission, "inter alia," by establishing schools and colleges on modern lines. In other respects both the parties agree with each other and follow the same principles and tenets of religion.

GOVERNOR AT KARACHI.**VISITS SIND MADRESSAH.**

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

At 9 o'clock this morning His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with Lady Wilson landed in Karachi from the steamship Vita and were met on the quayside by the Commissioner in Sind and the heads of all Government departments, both Civil and Military. After formal introductions Lady Wilson drove to the Young Women's Christian Association and after visiting that place she motored to the Mama Parsi Giri High School where an address of welcome was presented and an interesting programme gone through by the pupils.

Simultaneously, Sir Leslie Wilson visited the Sind Madressah, the largest Moslem institution in Sind, where Doctor A. M. Mathews, the Principal, read an address of welcome on behalf of the members of the Sind Madressah Board, and presented His Excellency with a handsome silver and red case and a richly-bound volume of photographs of the staff and buildings of the institution. After replying to the address His Excellency inspected the school buildings and the troop of boy scouts which formed a guard-of-honour.

Shortly after ten o'clock, His Excellency departed on a visit to the Karachi Grammar School where he was met by the Principal, Mr. H. C. Macnee, and the members of the Committee. A guard-of-honour formed by the 1st Karachi Troop of Boy Scouts and cubs was inspected by His Excellency.

In the afternoon His Excellency visited the West Wharf Scheme which is designed to provide seven extra shipping berths in the Karachi Harbour, the first portion of which will be completed early next year.

At five o'clock, Sir Leslie Wilson performed the opening ceremony of the New Parsi Co-operative Housing Society buildings in the presence of a large gathering. Owing to the Queen Mother's death several garden parties have been cancelled.

His Excellency will remain in Karachi until to-morrow evening when he will depart for Upper Sind.—A. P.

HOUSING PROBLEM OF KARACHI PARSIS.**GOVERNOR OPENS KATRAK COLONY.**

His Excellency the Governor, in the course of his reply to the address of the Parsi Co-operative Housing Society on Wednesday at Karachi, said:

The enterprise you are inaugurating to-day will be an object lesson to all, showing what can be achieved by co-operation, and will be an encouragement to the other branches of that very important movement. The difficulty of securing housing accommodation in Karachi, especially since the war, has been fully recognised by Government, and we have done what we could by means of the Rent Act to prevent the public from suffering unduly from the high rents which would otherwise have been in force in this City.

I am sure that you will wish me to acknowledge the readiness with which the Military Authorities agreed to hand over the land which you have secured for your Colony while it was still under military control. This has enabled you to proceed without delay to carry out this very important scheme, and I am glad to learn that the site which you have secured is considered by you to be every way suitable.

Unfortunately it appears that you are finding here the same difficulty which you have found in Bombay although in a much greater degree, namely, that the economic rental of the land quarters you are providing will be somewhat out of the reach of the poorer members of your community, and it is most fortunate that the generosity of Khan Bahadur Kaveji Katrak has enabled you to construct five blocks of houses which you will be able to rent out at a comparatively low rate. It is particularly gratifying to note that you have carried out this scheme in spite of depression of trade and heavy commercial losses, and I hope that, as trade in Karachi improves other Housing Societies will come forward to emulate the energetic action which you have taken. The Parsi community has always been prominent in all schemes of philanthropy, and I have every hope that the leaders of other communities will follow the example which has been shown by Khan Bahadur Katrak, and come forward to help the poorer members of their community to secure housing accommodation at a reasonable rental.

With regard to your request for a reduction in the rate of interest on the loans that have been made to your Society, I must remind you that the rate of 6 per cent is already a special rate which has been conceded by Government in order to encourage Co-operative Housing Societies. In the case of the older Societies started during the years 1921 to 1923 to which you refer, the rate of interest was reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. as a special case on the ground that those Societies had constructed their buildings when the cost of materials and labour was at its very highest level, and were therefore unable to obtain a fair return in the shape of rent. Since then the prices of building materials have fallen very considerably, and I cannot help saying that I fear it will be difficult for you to prove your case for any further concession in the rate of interest. So far as I am aware, no application has been made by you to Government in this matter, but if you are able to make out any special reasons for reducing the rate of interest, this will be carefully considered on receipt of your official application. I am also informed that no definite request for a grant of land has yet been made to Government, and I can only say that when it is received we shall do all that we can to help you to secure it.

BOMBAY RACES.**WINTER MEETING 2ND DAY.**

HORSES LEFT IN.

Saturday, 19th December, 1925.

First race starts 2-15 p.m. (S. T.)

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I.—

Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms Arab Ponies III Class.
Jaffer 9/3; Beirag 9/10; Roumania 8/10; Pride 8/10; Mofak 8/10; Ferozebah 8/3; Nashat Beg 8/8; Dolly 8/8; Hamdan, Simri 8/6; Taj 8/3; Collingwood 8/4; Tiger King 8/3; Adonis 8/3; Victory 8/8; Maklis Beg 8/3; Pasha 8-3; Lakistan 7/18; My Moon 7/8; Salonic 7/2.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II.—

Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms Arab Ponies III Class.
Favourite 9/2; Wanderer 9/1; Balkes 8/11; Moosad 8/10; Dhary 8/10; Nadir Shah 8/10; Amood 8/8; Little Joker 8/8; Nayim 8/4; Hapeful 8/3; Weldon 8/3; Guinea Mohur 8/3; Baboon Beg 8/3; Arabian Star 8/1; Farkud 7/18; Naddas 7/18; Riyak 7/9; Amalf 7/2.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division III.—

Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms Arab Ponies III Class.
Favourite 9/2; Wanderer 9/1; Balkes 8/11; Moosad 8/10; Dhary 8/10; Nadir Shah 8/10; Amood 8/8; Little Joker 8/8; Nayim 8/4; Hapeful 8/3; Weldon 8/3; Guinea Mohur 8/3; Baboon Beg 8/3; Arabian Star 8/1; Farkud 7/18; Naddas 7/18; Riyak 7/9; Amalf 7/2.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division IV.—

Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms Arab Ponies III Class.
Crown 9/4; Dawood 9/1; Othello 9/1; Solomon's Song 9/1; Roumah 9/1; Rehman 9/1; Sanderson 8/13; Yildiz 8/11; Zulu 8/11; Vin 8/10; Hurehan 8/10; Arab Prince 8/10; Watchmaker 8/10; Wabab 8/8; Mooharib 8/6; Faisal 8/6; Zirgan 8/6; Trusty 7/11.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 5

furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. Handicap Horses III and IV Class.

Rivering 9/4; Bells Syme 9/4; Crushed Glass 9/2; Can Do 8/10; Eze 8/8; Quicks 8/6; Lady Junior 8/4; Lilawati 7/18; Gokh-en Hours 7/18; Ulster Lad 7/3; Be Careful 7/2; Hagedronyng 7/0; Revue 8/18; New Style 8/12; Cronan 7/8.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1

mile.
Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. Handicap Horses II Class.
Prey 9/0; Murmahk 8/12; Maryland 8/7; Hard Battle 8/5; Diabolus 8/1; Park Square 7/18; Sauce 7/9; Georgia 7/7; Lucky Lad 7/2.

THE WAVE TREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1

mile 1 furlong.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. Handicap Horses II & III Class.

Churchtown 9/0; Ballyfare 8/8; Footpad 8/8; Wilmington 8/1; Love Glass 8/0; Green Islet 8/0; Radha Piri 8/0; Mendy 7/7; Mask Rat 7/2.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 1

mile.
Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. Handicap Arab II Class.
Shahir 9/2; Cardiff 9/0; Security 8/18; Malikiaman 8/11; Commander 8/11; Costa Rica 8/11; Hyder Pasha 8/9; Shahzad 8/6; Bucknell 8/5; Mahir 8/5; Cassack 8/4; Aicis 8/3; S'nna 8/2; Mashur 7/18; Silver Cloud 7/12; Kitchener 7/11; Mahmood 7/9; Elzer 7/6; Rex 7/4.

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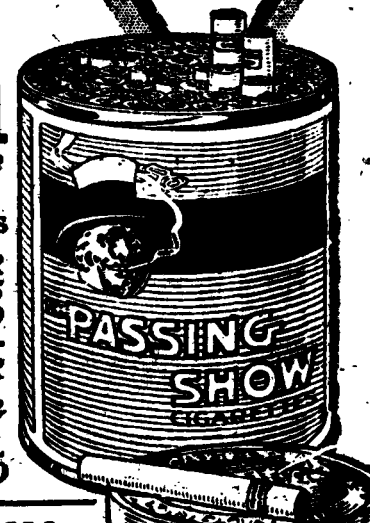
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PROPHET MAHOMED.

PROF. WADIA ON THE GREATNESS OF HIS WORK

Prof. A. R. Wadia, of Maharaja's College, Mysore, offered "Some Reflections on the Prophet and his work" on the occasion of the celebration of the Birthday of the Holy Prophet Mahomed, arranged by the Muslim Students' Association of Bangalore recently. During the course of his speech Prof. Wadia said:—

There is a certain appropriateness in celebrating the birthday of the Prophet, who in the language of the worldly passed away from this earth so many centuries ago. But it is a mistake to imagine that physical death ever can mean a real death for the Great, and Mahomed the Prophet of Arabia was undoubtedly among the very greatest of mankind, that the world has ever seen or the world is ever likely to see. If you ask me what struck me particularly in the life of the Prophet, I would say in the very beginning the cool rationalism of his system appealed to me. Various religious vie with one another in endowing their Prophets with the working of miracles, and the miracles may have a certain appeal to all whose faith is so slight as to need artificial supports, but it struck me that the Prophet did very wisely in renouncing all attempts at miracles, pointing to the supreme miracle of his life, the Koran, which has moulded the lives of so many millions of human beings generation after generation. But even greater than this miracle seems to me to be the miracle that He achieved in the practical reformation that He brought about even in His own lifetime amidst surroundings most uninviting and in an environment most unpromising.

ARABIA OF PRE-MAHOMED DAYS.

In order to appreciate the greatness of the Prophet's work, it is necessary for us to realise the peculiar circumstances under which he was born and bred. Arabia in the pre-Mahomed days was not the Arabia that it became a century later, it was the Arabia of rival organizations of warring tribes, often suspicious of each other, suspending fighting only for a period of a month or two every year to enable the pilgrims to Mecca. It was an Arabia where the people had very rough and ready means of tackling with the problem of existence.

It was an Arabia which could sacrifice young lives of girls by burying them alive. It was an Arabia which was steeped in the worship of idols and it was an Arabia which was inhabited by people who had not known the soft grace of civilization—men who were stern, men who were untamed, genuine sons of the desert, and what was worse, men who appeared untamable. And yet luckily for Arabia there arose this great genius, who in an environment so unpromising rose above, and moulded the environment with such wonderful effect. This is a matter that has been recorded by historians again and again.

Where once Arabia was divided into a number of warring tribes, Mahomed the Prophet evolved out of that a unified nation; strong to assert its rights and strong to impose what it considered to be the right creed on all who differed from them. Where Arabia was not at all valuing the lives of women, Mahomed the Prophet gave a new lease of self-respect, not merely to the male, but the tender female and even to the helpless slave. Where Arabia was steeped in idolatry, Mahomed the Prophet asserted, the worship of one true God to be worshipped not through intermediaries, not through images, but directly. That was the beautiful religion propagated at that time, and as a result of it, we find the uncivilized Arabs becoming the most civilized people and improving their civilization not at the point of the sword, but by the force of logic and the keenness of thought even on such hostile civilizations as that of the middle ages and far away to the borders of China. That seems to me to have been the greatest miracle that any Prophet could ever boast of and it is such a miracle that is the precious heritage that mankind has inherited. Well, how was this great miracle achieved? There is not the slightest doubt that it was achieved by the powerful and fascinating personality of the Prophet.

HIS EXQUISITE TOLERANCE.

There is no doubt that the character of the Prophet was many-sided. There is no doubt of his supreme devotion to God, an idea of wholehearted devotion to God, an idea which later on found expression in the Mahomedan mystic idea of Rika the joyous submission to God and faith in God under all circumstances, and that faith he not merely had, but he had also the genius to make people about him also realise it and to act accordingly. Or again, we cannot be blind to the strength of his character which made him suffer in the cause of truth and in the cause of righteousness. When a man came to him and said, "I love thee, Oh Apostle of God," He replied, "Be ready for poverty," and when the disciple again said, "I love Allah," the Prophet said, "Be prepared to face suffering." It is a supreme message which religion has to teach.

Nor must we forget the extreme ex-

quisite tolerance of his spirit. He at least did not commit the mistake of imagining that a man could become a true Muslim merely by saying that he believes in God. He believed and rightly too that in a genuine Muslim there must essentially be a change of heart, a new attitude of orientation to life, a new angle of vision, whereby the fellow beings have to be loved. That was what he insisted on and unless a man is prepared to do this he might call himself a Muslim and yet remain at heart a non-Muslim. It is in that spirit of splendid tolerance that he is reported to have said "I shall never worship that which ye worship. Neither will ye worship that which I worship. To you be your religion; to me be my religion," and yet when we come to think of it where is this religion or that religion? because all religions worth the name are always a religion in the worship of the Great God and He, as the genuine Prophet of God, felt it more than we ordinary individuals can ever pretend to do. Nor must I omit to mention the hard commonsense—the desire to face the realities of life—not to be lost in mere sentiment or idleness. There is the story of a starving man who came to him for help and the Prophet asked him what he had and the reply came that there was only a carpet with which to cover himself and a jug in which he drank water. And the Prophet asked him to bring both of them to him and he sold them for two pieces of silver, with one the man was asked to buy food, and when he came with that hatchet the Prophet with his own hand fixed the handle to it and asked the man to go to the woods, cut the wood and sell the fuel and asked him to come back after a fortnight. And a fortnight passed away and the man came rich with ten pieces of silver. That is what I call the genuine spirit of work. There is a sense in which Carlyle spoke the truth when he said "Work is worship." God is not to be got by idleness, but is to be attained by the hardworking man who realises the love of God and the message of God in his heart.

The Prophet must have had an extraordinarily fascinating personality, because we do not hear of traitors to him. There was no Judas in the life of the Prophet and we have an excellent example accorded by his companion Abuzar who himself records an interesting episode. This man in moment of weakness abused somebody as "Thou, son of a Negress" and the Prophet was annoyed and he said "Abuzar, both the scales are equal, the white has no preference over the black" and at the simple reproach Abuzar felt abashed and he went to the man and said "Come and trample on my face and forgive me." If simple words spoken without any anger could have such a magnificent effect, one could understand the secret of success which changed the backward Arabia into the foremost and most civilised country of the world at that time.

A DEMOCRATIC RELIGION.

One could expect almost a priori what the nature of religion would be, the religion that would be proclaimed by a man of such a many-sided character. That religion would be simple and direct establishing a sort of direct communion between the weak struggling human soul and the Almighty and the exemplification of the direct worship finds beautiful expression in every country, in every hamlet where a Mahomedan lives, the regularity with which he says his prayer. He does not want this or that particular building for him. Sometimes a desert will do, sometimes the shade of a tree will do. If it is within or outside the building, when the hour strikes, there is the pious Muslim ready to commune with his God. That is what I call an excellent feature of the highest religion, and such highest religion does not want any sort of partition between a human soul and the great God. If we share in the Divine Mercy, it must be possible for the human soul to make his appeal direct to the Almighty and that was the great message that the Prophet preached and practised and the faith of that practice, I am happy to say, has continued in Mahomedan countries in whatever other ways they may have degenerated or fallen from the purity of the Prophet's ideal.

Another characteristic of Mahomedan religion is essentially its democratic nature. There is no question about it. A Muslim as a Muslim is equal to any other Muslim. A Muslim who looks with power or pride at any other Muslim to that extent ceases to be a Muslim; and this essential quality of Muslims you will find exemplified on all occasions when the mass prayers have to be offered in the Mosques.

INFLUENCE OF ISLAM.

May I with your permission pass on now to some of the more remote effects of the great religion? The first effect which is necessarily arresting our attention is the political dominance which the Mahomedans came to wield over the large part of the civilized world. It is a matter of history how the ancient and mighty empire of Persia fell before the great ardour and the zeal and the military genius of the Arabs. It is a matter of history how Constantinople fell and still continues in Moslem hands, and how even Spain was conquered. It was a mere accident that Europe was at one time prevented from beginning a definite appendage to the Muslim Empire.

But I do not care so much to emphasise merely this work, which of course in its glory and its beauty is very arresting. I rather emphasise much more the proselytising work done by the Muslims with the more backward communities of the world, communities that are to be found in the nook and corner of the vast dark continent of Africa, communities that might never have known what it is to believe or worship God, communities that were sunk in a state of ignorance and darkness, and it is to the credit of the Muslims that they have got vitality enough not merely to con-

quer powerful empires but to affect the lives of these backward peoples, seems to me to be an achievement more worthy of commemoration than even the more glorious victories. A religion that merely cares for the rich or a religion that merely cares for the well-being of the well-to-do or a religion which goes merely and establishes its political supremacy is not the religion in the highest sense of the term.

The highest religion is that which goes into the nooks and corners and throws a ray of light on the path of these backward peoples. That is the thing which appeals to me individually, infinitely more. That is the spirit of the great missionary work that has been done by the Muslims under the impetus of their great founder; and as a result of it you find over so many backward races reclaimed by the Mahomedans in Africa and Malaya.

But the influence that by far appeals to me most personally and very naturally is the cultural influence of the great Muslim civilization. Its greatest centres of learning at that time were to be found in Baghdad, Shiraz, Cordova and Cairo. "Caravans laden with manuscripts and botanical specimens ran from Bokhara to the Tigris from Egypt to Andalusia." Embassies were sent to Constantinople and to far off India for the sole purpose of obtaining books and teachers. Plato and Aristotle two memorable legacies of the Greeks, were brought to the East and forgotten in the archives of the European monasteries, and it was the supreme glory of the Muslims to have re-

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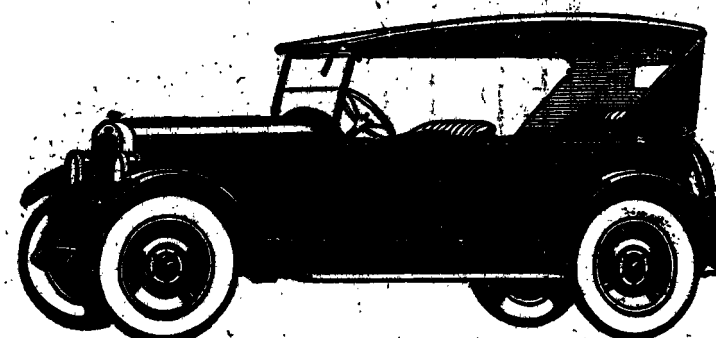
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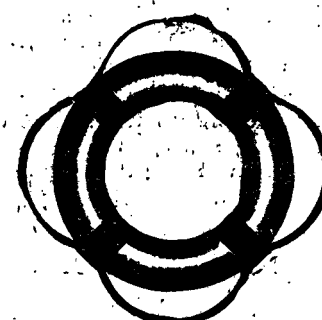
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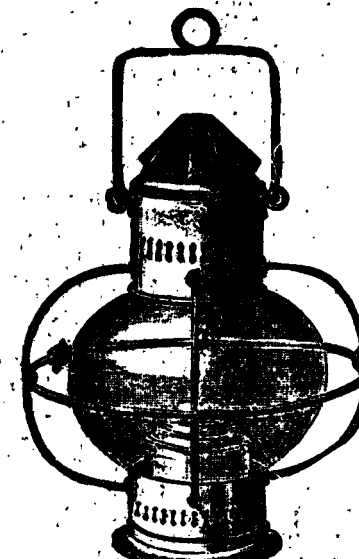
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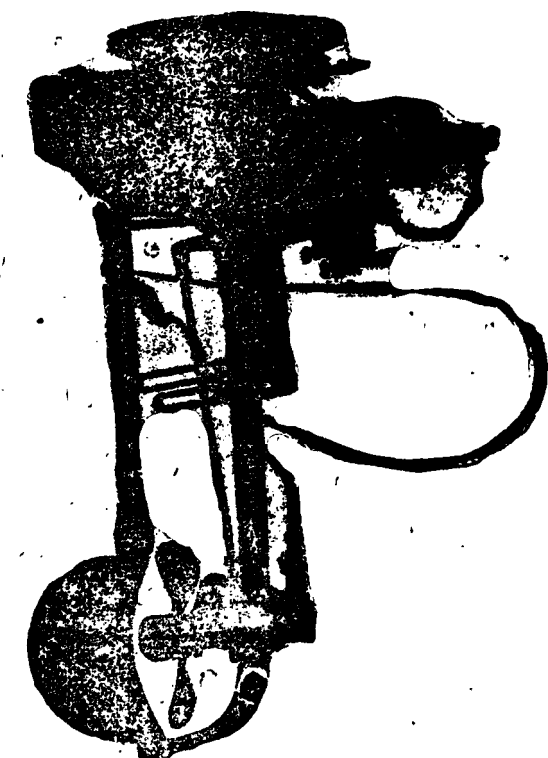
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